

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY REPORTS.

Status and progress of epidemics.

Asiatic cholera.—Reports recently received do not show any extension of cholera outside of India and Turkish and Russian territory, with the exception of isolated cases in Persia. In India the site of chief prevalence is in Bengal, preeminently the standing focus of cholera diffusion, and particularly at Calcutta, the leading commercial center of the country. The extension of the disease across Turkey in Asia to its advance line in European Russia is along one of the two regular routes the malady has taken in the past in its travel toward Europe.

The other route, the quicker one, namely, by water to the shores of the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, remains uncontaminated by cholera. The disease has not advanced beyond the extreme southwestern provinces of Russia in the present diffusion outside its natural endemic boundaries at the mouths of certain great Asiatic rivers, particularly the Delta of the Ganges.

The report of 3 deaths from Asiatic cholera at Teheran, May 12, is of more than ordinary interest because the capital of Persia is situated on one of the principal cholera routes. The streets of Teheran are badly paved and the houses are mostly built of earth. At the present season of the year, Teheran generally becomes so unhealthy that many of the residents, including most members of the upper classes, leave the city to encamp on the plains of Sultaneeyah, 150 miles to the northwest. In the march of the great cholera epidemic of 1892-1895, which started March, 1892, at the Hardwar fair, a gathering of pilgrims in the upper Ganges, the disease spread through Afghanistan to Meshed, the great manufacturing town for Persian velvets, and thence in three different directions, one of which was to Teheran, the other two directions up and down the Trans-Caspian Railroad.

Yellow fever.—Upon arrival of the steamship *Seguranca* at New York from Colon, June 7, a passenger with yellow fever was removed to Swinburne Island Quarantine Station, where he died in quarantine. This is the third death from yellow fever that has occurred at quarantine stations within the boundaries of the United States this season. The other two cases, mentioned in last week's summary, came from Puerto Cortez on the Norwegian steamship

Hiram, bound for Mobile, and have since died at the National Quarantine station, Ship Island, Mississippi.

In past times similar occurrences would have given rise to apprehension, but at present, with a more complete knowledge of the etiology of yellow fever, the importation of a case of the disease into a section outside the habitat of the *Stegomyia fasciata* is not regarded as of great moment, and even within the range of that mosquito it is generally admitted that, with a rational prophylaxis designed to prevent access of mosquitoes to the patient, there is very little danger of the diffusion of the disease even inside the bounds of quarantine, the risk, it is held, being in any case due to faults in the preventive measures practiced.

The latest reports from Belize, British Honduras, and Puerto Cortez, Honduras, give no cases of yellow fever since the last summary was prepared. General sanitation is being attended to according to modern ideas of the etiology of yellow fever, and petroleum, appropriate fumigation, and mosquito bars have been adopted.

As soon as it became known that there was yellow fever at Belize and Puerto Cortez protective measures were instituted in Guatemala, a country mostly mountainous, and in such sections notably healthy, but which, unfortunately, has a strip of marshy coast land in the north-east extending between British Honduras and Honduras. It is in this section of Guatemala that the ports of Santo Tomas and Livingston are situated along the coasting route between Belize and Puerto Cortez. But in spite of all precautions, yellow fever has appeared at Livingston, Guatemala, as shown by a telegram dated June 10. One case only was reported.

In Panama, there were 4 cases with no deaths at the city of Panama between May 26 and May 31, and 6 cases with no deaths at Colon from May 15 to 31.

The report from the superior council of health of the Republic of Mexico for the week ending June 3 states that yellow fever does not exist anywhere in Mexico, no cases having occurred during the week in question at Tierra Blanca, the place where the disease was last reported present.

Bubonic plague.—In the latter half of May, 2 cases of plague occurred at Hilo, on the east coast of Hawaii, the southernmost and easternmost of the Hawaiian Islands. In importance and population Hilo is second to Honolulu alone. Its harbor is the only anchorage on the east side of Hawaii Island. The last case of plague in the islands was a fatal one, early in March at Aiea, near Honolulu.

According to the official bulletin of the quarantine council of Egypt, there was another case of plague, May 12, at Alexandria, in the person of a youth who arrived three days before from Zifte, a place of about 11,000 inhabitants, situated on the Nile, half way between Cairo

and the sea, and connected with Alexandria by railroad. The boy died in the hospital. As showing the importance of Alexandria from a sanitary point of view, it is interesting to record that during the month of March 184 vessels arrived at that port, carrying 7,184 passengers.

Of the merchant steamers 63 were British, 16 Italian, 16 Austrian, 3 Swedish, 9 Turkish, 1 Spanish, 12 Greek, 9 French, 8 Russian, 10 German, and 2 Belgian. There were among the arrivals 1 American, 1 English, and 2 French yachts, and 23 Turkish and 6 Greek sailing vessels. The departures consisted of 203 vessels with 4,520 passengers, among them 800 British soldiers on a transport. With a view to the destruction of rats the holds of 4 British steamers were disinfected. Among the vessels arriving 25 were cattle ships from Syria and Turkey in Europe. These vessels were also disinfected. In April 217 vessels, carrying 32,543 passengers, arrived at Suez from the south; 196 vessels, with 20,747 passengers, passed through the canal to the north; and 14 vessels, having 11,038 passengers, made the transit of the canal from south to north in quarantine.

Two Greeks were under treatment for plague May 17 at Damanhour, a city of about 20,000 inhabitants in Lower Egypt, on the railroad halfway between Alexandria and Kafr Zayat, 10 miles south of the Alexandria canal. At Kom el Aroum, in the province of Kalioubieh, there were 2 new cases of plague May 8 and 10, and no further cases after that to May 18, the date of the latest information.

In Cape Colony, for the fortnight ending May 11, there were 8 new cases at East London. One was a native found after death at King Williams Town, where he had lately arrived from East London. At Port Elizabeth there was one death in hospital during the week ending March 25. Rat examination is rigorously practiced at these places as well as at Cape Town. In Natal there was 1 new case during the week ending March 25, and the totals to May 11 stand 26 cases, 19 deaths, and 5 recoveries.

At Aden, Arabia, from April 7 to 14, there were 5 cases, all fatal. A telegram, dated June 7, from the consul at Aden states briefly that the plague is over.

A communication from the British sanitary delegate to the quarantine council of Egypt, under date of May 11, states that ten days had then expired since the recovery of the last case of plague at Bassein, Burmah.

In Hongkong Colony, outside the city of Victoria, one Chinaman died of plague during the week ended April 15.

From India the same dismally large figures are reported from week to week. At Bombay, April 15 to 20, there were 994 cases and 861 deaths. The previous week, 203 cases and 172 deaths were registered at Karachi. Outside the presidency of Bombay, 192,112 pest deaths

were recorded from March 16 to April 13, distributed throughout the country, the highest figures being for Bengal (Calcutta, 2,406 deaths), the United Provinces, Punjab, the Central Provinces, and Radjputana.

In the presidency of Madras there were 338 deaths. At Chandbali, according to a telegram communicated to the maritime and quarantine council of Egypt by the English sanitary delegate, ten days had elapsed, May 8, since the last death there from plague. Reports from April 21 to 28 showed 1,254 cases of plague at Bombay, with 1,109 deaths.

GENERAL SANITARY INFORMATION.

Aerial dissemination of smallpox around smallpox hospitals.—The question of the spread of smallpox by aerial convection has been discussed with great interest at late meetings of the Epidemiological Society of England. A report to the local government board on smallpox in Gateshead and Felling in relation to Sheriff Hill smallpox hospital resulted in the conclusion that the use of this hospital was responsible, directly or indirectly, for a material portion of the epidemic in Gateshead and Felling. As the result of a report made as long ago as 1886 to the local government board on the incidence of smallpox in London, the subject of hospital influence in variola diffusion was brought into prominence in London.

Methods of calculating the incidence by the number and location of houses invaded and the intensity within certain radii have formed the subject of discussion by the epidemiological society. Of interest in this connection is the report of the board of health of Philadelphia on the spread of smallpox from the old municipal hospital, notwithstanding the efforts to prevent such dissemination. The influence of the hospital upon the occurrence of the disease in the surrounding neighborhood is well illustrated by the returns for the years 1901, 1902, and 1903.

Relapsing fever.—The consular sanitary reports from St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Odessa, Russia, indicate the continuance of relapsing fever in those cities. During the fortnight ending May 13 88 cases with 5 deaths from the disease occurred in Moscow and 81 cases with 1 death at Odessa. At St. Petersburg there were in the week ending May 6 19 cases and 4 deaths. The disease has been well recognized in Russia for fifty years and it is noteworthy that the malady has not been introduced into the United States since 1869, notwithstanding the considerable immigration. Immigrants from the British Isles brought the disease to America in the past, but relapsing fever never moved far from the initial focus nor showed a tendency to become endemic where introduced in this country. Certain epidemics in Ireland and Scotland in the early half of the eighteenth century appear to be the oldest known references to the disease.

UNITED STATES.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.]

Yellow fever on steamship Hiram from Puerto Cortez at Gulf Quarantine, Miss.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Wille reports June 6 and 7 as follows:

I have the honor to report that the steamship *Hiram* of the United Fruit Company, with 29 fugitive passengers and 14 crew, from Puerto Cortez via Mobile arrived at this station at 5 p. m. of the 3d instant with 2 cases of sickness, upon which Dr. J. H. White, of this Service, and Doctor Goldthwaite, of the Mobile health board, made a provisional diagnosis of yellow fever.

Since the arrival of these patients the above diagnosis is confirmed. One of these cases was a child 9 years of age.

The child died yesterday, June 5, at 3 p. m., with marked toxæmic cerebral depression, black vomit, and moderate albuminuria.

The other patient is at present desperately ill with absolute suppression of urine. I have no hope of his recovery.

The type of the disease in these instances is very severe. The situation is well in hand, and I have no reason to suspect that new cases will develop, as the steamer was disinfected with sulphur prior to her departure from Puerto Cortez and upon her arrival here. No *Stegomyia* were found, neither were any mosquitoes observed by any of the passengers while en route.

JUNE 7, 1905.

Referring to my letter of the 6th instant, with reference to the Norwegian steamship *Hiram*, which arrived at this station June 3 from Puerto Cortez via Mobile with 2 cases of yellow fever, I have the honor to state that the second patient died of uremic coma last night, the 6th instant. There are no new developments on board the steamer.

Provisional sulphurization was done on the evening of the 3d instant, shortly after arrival, and final disinfection, with baggage well exposed and distributed, on the morning of the 4th instant.

Report from Gulfport, Miss.—Sanitary conditions in city and shipping good.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Sheely reports, June 6, as follows:

This port and city have been in a very healthy condition during the week just past, as regards both the shipping and the population.

INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

Inspection at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports as follows:

	Week ended June 4, 1905.
Persons inspected on trains	174
Persons held	0

Inspection at El Paso, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander reports as follows:

Week ended June 3, 1905.

Inspection Mexican Central passengers, 262; inspection Mexican Central immigrants, 66; inspection special Pullman passengers, 9; inspection of Arabs, 2; inspection of Japanese, 4; disinfection soiled linen imported for laundry, 517 pieces; inspection certificate cause of death of corpse transferred into the United States, 1; vaccination of children of immigrants, 5.

Inspection at Laredo, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton reports, June 6, as follows:

Week ended June 3, 1905.

Passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 15; persons on passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 704; immigrants on passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 32; immigrants vaccinated upon entry from Mexico, 12; 2 persons detained for reason of having passed within five days through Tierra Blanca, Mexico, where yellow fever prevails.

*Ability of the larvæ and pupæ of the *Stegomyia fasciata* to withstand desiccation.*

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon T. D. Berry, at the port of New York, under date of May 21, 1905:

During the antimosquito campaign waged by the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service in Laredo, Tex., in the summer of 1904, observations were made on the ability of mosquito larvæ and pupæ to withstand desiccation. It may be added that the Laredo climate was a particularly favorable one in which to study this phase of the mosquito subject.

The humidity during the summer was very low, the temperature high. Occasional rains, rather exceptional, formed puddles in the street which lasted for a few days. In only one of these were mosquito larvæ ever found.

I had read in Dr. L. O. Howard's book on Mosquitoes an incident in which the author noted that a small pool containing numerous larvæ became entirely dry; yet the next day after a rain numerous larvæ were seen swimming about in it.

This was also observed in a street puddle in the outskirts of Laredo. Larvæ were noted in this puddle on June 26. The next day it had almost dried, only a few gallons remaining. This quantity contained numerous pupæ. The following day the puddle became entirely dry, and during the next few days both dry and dusty.

On July 2 occurred a hard shower, and another on July 3, filling all the gutters and puddles in the city. Large larvæ were seen in the above-mentioned puddle on the afternoon of July 5.

On July 6 the puddle was again visited and found to be entirely devoid of water, and had apparently been dry for several hours. The mud was still moist, however, and lying in a depression in the puddle caused by a horse track were hundreds of apparently lifeless larvæ, and not dead without cause, for the thermometer had registered about 100° in the shade for several hours.

Some of the mud containing larvæ on its surface was scooped up and taken to the laboratory for examination. Another portion of mud containing larvæ was marked in situ to be seen the next day. The mud taken to office was placed in water and the larvæ revived at once. A small portion of mud containing 3 larvæ was taken up in a teaspoon, placed out in the sunlight, and left for over half an hour. The mud speedily dried into a hard baked clod, almost devoid of moisture, yet when this clod was disintegrated in water 2 of the larvæ began to exhibit signs of life and floated to the surface. One died in half an hour, but the other seemed no worse off from his experience several hours after.

Three minutes was the average time necessary to kill a *Stegomyia* mosquito exposed in a test tube to the same degree of sun heat at the same place. Another portion of mud containing larvæ was set aside in the office. The next morning ants had destroyed them, as well as those left in the puddle.

The larvæ placed in water, however, all thrived and hatched out into mosquitoes. These were identified by Passed Assistant Surgeon Goldberger and also by the consulting entomologist of the Service as the "*Tæniorhynchus signipennis* Coquillett."

One peculiarity of this mosquito larva, which was always the one found in water containing flowers, plants, lily bulbs, etc., was its ability to stay under water for long periods of time. One specimen was observed to stay under one hour by the watch.

The next rain occurred on July 25. Larvæ were taken from puddles on July 28; on July 29 had changed to pupæ and the next day to mosquitoes of same species as before.

At the beginning of my investigation I believed that the explanation of the incident witnessed by Doctor Howard, and also of the large larvæ noted by myself in the puddle so soon after a rain, was that the larvæ burrowed or sunk in the soft mud and thus lived from one shower to another. However, my observations did not bear out this theory. The larvæ showed no disposition to burrow, but merely settled down on the surface of the mud as the water evaporated. And while it was shown that larvæ can stand drying for hours, they could not have stood it for days and weeks; besides the baked mud was ground into powder by the wheels of vehicles.

The explanation, I suppose, of their presence in the puddle is that householders living on a little higher ground emptied their water barrels, containing old water and incidentally wigglers, in order to catch rain water; the wigglers would then float down until they lodged in this puddle.

Since the *Stegomyia fasciata* was never found in puddles in Laredo, artificial experiments were necessary to determine its ability to withstand desiccation.

Three larvæ and 3 pupæ of this species were placed on a double thickness of blotting paper at the bottom of a large glass jar, the blotting paper being used with the idea of absorbing every particle of moisture from the wigglers. At the end of 4 hours one pupa hatched out, and the remaining larvæ and pupæ were taken out and placed in water, where they became as active as ever.

The next day 12 pupæ were placed in this jar, and at the same time 10 pupæ and 2 larvæ were placed in a similar glass jar whose bottom had been covered by a 2-inch layer of fine, almost dry, river sand.

The pupæ were quite active in both jars, casting themselves about. Those in sand jar soon became plastered with the fine sand. At the end of two hours 1 mosquito had hatched out in sand jar and 3 from paper jar. At the end of five hours 3 more mosquitoes had hatched out in each jar. Shortly afterwards small ants got in through double thickness of mosquito netting fastened over the top of the paper jar and attacked the remaining pupæ. However, no ants entered the sand jar, and by the next morning there were 9 mosquitoes in it. The last pupa was seen to cast off his sandy coat and emerge as a healthy mosquito at 10 a. m., just twenty-four hours after being placed in the jar. The 2 larvæ survived the twenty-four hour drying, and on being placed in water soon became as active as they should be. The hatched-out mosquitoes were apparently as lively specimens of the *Stegomyia fasciata* as those bred out under more favorable conditions.

The pupæ used in this experiment were of all ages, from the almost matured black one to the one which had only recently cast off his larval skin, and the color of which was a very light brown, yet every one in sand jar hatched out, showing that the younger ones lived almost their entire pupal stage outside of the water.

Before these experiments with the *Stegomyia* had been performed, the option had been given Laredo householders whose barrels contained wigglers, of emptying them or having them oiled. Orders were then issued to all inspectors to oil barrels containing pupæ and to leave two hours before emptying.

There is apparently no reason why pupæ emptied on the ground on cloudy days or late in the afternoon should not hatch out, if not found by ants; nor why they should not hatch out on sunshiny days if emptied on the shady side of the house. As far as I am aware it is the custom in most antimosquito campaigns to oil or empty water containers containing wigglers. It is well to know in epidemic times that the mere emptying of a vessel containing *Stegomyia* pupæ does not necessarily kill the pupæ, and that the neighborhood may be stocked with these highly dangerous insects.

While mentioning the abilities of mosquito larvæ to resist drying and heat, it might not be amiss to state their powers of resistance to cold.

Three *Stegomyia* larvæ were placed in a test tube containing about an inch of water. The test tube was then placed in a mixture of cracked ice and salt and the water in the tube frozen into a solid lump of ice. It was then left frozen for five minutes by the watch, taken out, and thawed out by the heat of the room. The larvæ were apparently dead, but slowly revived and by the next day were as lively as ever.

STATISTICAL REPORTS OF STATES AND CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
YEARLY AND MONTHLY.

CONNECTICUT—*Bridgeport*.—Month of April, 1905. Estimated population, 82,128. Total number of deaths, 106, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 3, and 17 from tuberculosis.

GEORGIA—*Columbus*.—Month of May, 1905. Estimated population, 20,764; white, 12,244; colored, 8,520. Total number of deaths, 40; white 23, colored 17, including enteric fever 1, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Newton*.—Month of May, 1905. Estimated population, 39,310. Total number of deaths, 36, including 5 from tuberculosis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Concord*.—Month of May, 1905. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 41, including diphtheria 1, measles 1, and 7 from tuberculosis.

OHIO—*Ironton*.—Month of May, 1905. Estimated population, 14,000. Total number of deaths, 15, including 1 from cerebro-spinal meningitis.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Dunmore*.—Month of May, 1905. Estimated population, 15,000. Total number of deaths, 18. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

VIRGINIA—*Richmond*.—Month of May, 1905. Estimated population, 100,000; white, 62,250, colored, 37,750. Total number of deaths, 111; white 47, colored 64, including diphtheria 1, and 20 from tuberculosis.

ARRIVALS OF IMMIGRANTS.

Report of immigration at Boston.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Boston, Mass., June 3, 1905.

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended Saturday, June 3, 1905; also the names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
May 29	Admiral Dewey	Port Morant.....	9
29	Romanic	Genoa, Naples, and Azore Islands.....	1,772
30	Cestrian	Liverpool	1
June 1	Ivernia	do	1,329
	Total		3,111

GEO. B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner*.

Report of immigration at New York.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, June 5, 1905.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended June 3, 1905.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
May 29	Armenia	Hamburg.....	1,129
29	Caledonia	Glasgow	703
29	Celtic	Liverpool and Queenstown	589
29	St. Paul	Southampton	491
29	Citta di Torino	Genoa and Naples.....	1,465
29	Tuscarora	London	1
29	Fontabelle	St. Lucia	27
29	Numidian	Glasgow	1
29	Patria	Piraeus and Naples	982
30	Hamburg	Hamburg	1,044
30	Oscar II	Copenhagen, etc	511
30	Statendam	Rotterdam	1,220
30	Mexico	Habana	21
30	Lucia	Palermo	1

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended June 3, 1905—Continued.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
May 30	Altai	Kingston, etc.....	2
30	Mesaba	London	2
31	Zeeland	Antwerp	1,427
31	Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	Bremen	610
31	Seminole	Cardiff	3
31	J. L. Bennett	Port of Spain	1
31	Tank New York	Rotterdam	2
June 1	Oceanic	Liverpool and Quecstown	652
1	Germania	Naples	1,254
1	Lombardia	Genoa and Naples	1,038
1	Prinzess Irene	do	1,645
1	Patria	Naples	1
2	Barbarossa	Bremen	1,917
2	Pennsylvania	Hamburg	2,598
3	Antonio Lopez	Habana and Veracruz	3
3	Montreal	Havre	785
3	Prinzess Irene	Genoa	5
	Total		20,080

JOSEPH MURRAY, *Acting Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Philadelphia, Pa., June 5, 1905.

Number of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended June 3, 1905; also name of vessel and port from which it came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
May 28	Merion	Queenstown and Liverpool	566

JNO. J. S. RODGERS, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at San Juan, Ponce, and subports.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
San Juan, P. R., May 29, 1905.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended May 27, 1905; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
May 21	Montserrat	Limon, La Guayra, Colon, Puerto Colombia, Curaçao, and Puerto Cabello.	32
20	Montserrat ^a	Curaçao	1
16	Julia ^b	Santo Domingo and Habana	3
17	St. Domingue ^b	Santo Domingo	4
17	St. Domingue ^a	do	1
21	Joven Naulina ^c	St. Thomas	1
	Total		42

^a Ponce.

^b Mayaguez.

^c Fajardo.

GRAHAM L. RICE, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Seattle.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Seattle, Wash., June 3, 1905.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended June 3, 1905; also name of vessel and ports from which it came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
June 2	Kanagawa Maru	Kobe and Yokohama	110

WM. B. ESTELL,
Immigrant Inspector in Charge.

Inspection of immigrants.

MONTHLY.

Place.	Month.	Number of immigrants inspected.	Number of immigrants passed.	Number of immigrants rejected.	Number of immigrants certified for rejection on account of dangerous, contagious, or loathsome diseases.	Remarks.
	1905.					
Boston, Mass.	May	8,603	8,267	47	1	No transactions.
Eagle Pass, Tex.	Apr.	125	120	5	0	
	May	100	98	2	0	
El Paso, Tex.	May	2,539	2,535	4	4	
Galveston, Tex.	May	584	582	2	2	
Gloucester, Mass.	May					
New York, N. Y.	May	104,983	104,444	539	50	
Northport, Wash.	May	53	50	3	0	
Portland, Oreg.	May	3	3	0	0	
Port Townsend, Wash. ..	May	43	42	1	1	
Providence, R. I.	May	40	38	2	2	489 alien crew examined, 479 passed, 10 rejected. 1 released after recovery.
San Diego, Cal.	May	37	37	0	0	
Savannah, Ga.	May	2	2			
Seattle, Wash.	May	121	118	3	2	
Tacoma, Wash.	May	134	127	7	6	

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	UNITED STATES:				
1	Alexandria, Va	June 10	.....	.....	.....
2	Beaufort, N. C.	June 3	.....	.....	.....
3	Biscayne Bay, Fla.	June 10	.....	.....	.....
	Bocagrande, Fla.—				
4	Punta Gorda	June	.....	.....	.....
5	Puntarasa	do	.....	.....	.....
6	Brunswick, Ga.	June 3	.....	.....	.....
7	Cape Charles, Va	June 10	Br. ss. Salybia	June 8	Belize
			U. S. S. Columbia	do	Cartagena
8	Cape Fear, N. C.	June 3	.....	.....	.....
9	Cedar Keys, Fla.	June 10	.....	.....	.....
10	Columbia River, Oreg	May 27	.....	.....	.....
		June 3	.....	.....	.....
11	Cumberland Sound, Fla.	do	.....	.....	.....
12	Delaware Breakwater	do	.....	.....	.....
	Quarantine, Lewes, Del.				
13	Eastport, Me.	June 8	.....	.....	.....
14	Eureka, Cal.	June 3	.....	.....	.....
15	Grays Harbor, Wash.	do	.....	.....	.....
16	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Is-	do	Am. schr. Starke	May 30	Veracruz
	land, Miss.		Am. schr. Marion	June 2	Progreso
			Nor. ss. Hiram	June 3	Puerto Cortez
17	Ketchikan, Alaska	May 27	.....	.....	.....
18	Key West, Fla.	June 3	.....	.....	.....
19	Los Angeles, Cal.	do	.....	.....	.....
20	Newbern, N. C.	June 10	.....	.....	.....
21	Nome, Alaska	June 3	.....	.....	.....
22	Panama, Panama	June 10	.....	.....	.....
23	Pascagoula, Miss.	June 3	.....	.....	.....
24	Perth Amboy, N. J.	do	Br. ss. Mancunia	June 3	Tampico
25	Port Inglis, Fla.	do	.....	.....	.....
26	Port Angeles, Wash.	do	.....	.....	.....
27	Portland, Me.	do	.....	.....	.....
28	Port Townsend, Wash.	do	.....	.....	.....
29	Reedy Island, Del	do	.....	.....	.....
30	St. Georges Sound, Fla.—				
	East Pass	do	.....	.....	.....
31	West Pass	do	.....	.....	.....
32	St. Johns River, Fla.	do	.....	.....	.....
33	San Diego, Cal.	do	.....	.....	.....
34	San Francisco, Cal.	June 3	Am. ss. Siberia	May 14	Hongkong
35	San Pedro, Cal.	do	.....	.....	.....
36	Santa Barbara, Cal.	do	.....	.....	.....
37	Santa Rosa, Fla.	June 4	Nor. ss. Ruby ^a	May 23	London
			Am. schr. Donna Cristina.	May 31	Alvarado and
			Br. ss. August Belmont...	June 3	Veracruz.
					Tampico

^a Previously reported.

and inspection stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions.	
2				do.	
3				No report	
4				1 vessel spoken and passed.	
5				No report	
6				No transactions.	
7	Newport News Hampton Roads.	Fumigated Passed on medical officer's certificate.	June 8		11
8				No transactions.	
9				No report	
10				No transactions.	
				Glandular examination. From Hongkong.	1
11				3 sailing vessels and 1 steamship, coastwise ports, spoken and passed.	2
12					3
13					23
14				No transactions.	
15				do.	
16	Pascagoula	Disinfected and held			1
	do	Disinfected			
	Mobile	Disinfected and held		2 cases yellow fever. No transactions.	
17					9
18				No report	
19				do.	
20				do.	
21				do.	
22				No transactions.	
23					
24	Perth Amboy.	Fumigated	June 3		1
25				No transactions.	
26				No report	
27					1
28				Glandular examination, ss. Haddon Hall from Nagasaki, Jap.; ss. Ka- nagawa Maru from Shanghai, and ss. Lyra from Hongkong.	5
29				Glandular examination, Br. ship Vincent from Caleta Buena; 1 case scarlatina on Br. ss. Me- rion from Liverpool.	16
30				No report	
31				do.	
32				2 vessels spoken and passed; 5 steamships passed without inspec- tion.	
33					2
34	San Francisco	Held		Released 667 steerage pas- sengers May 31. 1 case smallpox developed in quarantine in addition to case found upon ar- rival. Cases still in quarantine. Tempera- tures taken of all on board Ger. ss. Hathor from Hamburg, and Am. ss. Peru from An- con. 1 case malaria on ss. Peru. 1 vessel boarded and passed.	15
35				No report	
36				do.	
37	Pensacola	Ballast discharged	June 1	1 vessel boarded and passed.	2
	do	Fumigated and held		U. S. S. Laura spoken and passed.	
	do	do			

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
88	UNITED STATES—Continued. Savannah, Ga.....	June 3	Br. ss. Londesborough a ..	May 24	Philadelphia
89	Sitka, Alaska	May 26	.....	.....	.....
40	South Atlantic quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	June 3	Rus. bk. Thomas Perry a ..	May 14	Barbados and Rio de Janeiro.
41	Southbend, Wash.....	May 27	.....	.....	.....
42	Tampa Bay, Fla	June 3 do ..	Br. ss. Cayo Bonito a ..	May 23	London, via Cu- ban and Mexi- can ports.
43	Washington, N. C.....	June 10	.....	.....	.....
	HAWAII:				
44	Hilo	May 20	.....	.....	.....
45	Honolulu	do ..	.....	.....	.....
46	Kahului	May 27	.....	.....	.....
47	Kihel	May 20	.....	.....	.....
48	Koloa	do ..	.....	.....	.....
49	Lahaina	May 27	.....	.....	.....
50	Mahukona	May 20	.....	.....	.....
	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:				
51	Cebu	Apr. 15	.....	.....	.....
		Apr. 22	.....	.....	.....
		Apr. 29	.....	.....	.....
52	Iloilo	Apr. 15	.....	.....	.....
		Apr. 22	.....	.....	.....
		Apr. 29	.....	.....	.....
53	Jolo	Feb. 18	.....	.....	.....
		Feb. 25	.....	.....	.....
		Mar. 4	.....	.....	.....
		Mar. 11	.....	.....	.....
		Mar. 18	.....	.....	.....
		Mar. 25	.....	.....	.....
		Apr. 1	.....	.....	.....
		Apr. 8	.....	.....	.....
54	Manila	Apr. 15	Am. launch Colon	Apr. 12	Lucena
		
			Br. ss. Rubi	Apr. 13	Hongkong and Amoy.
		
		Apr. 22	Am. launch Colon a	Apr. 12	Lucena
			Br. ss. Kaifong	Apr. 17	Hongkong and Amoy.
		
			Br. ss. Yuensang	Apr. 21	do
		
55	Zamboanga	Mar. 11	.....	.....	.....
		Apr. 15	.....	.....	.....
		Apr. 22	.....	.....	.....

a Previously reported.

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
38	Savannah	Fumigated and held for observation.	May 30	Previous ports, St. Lucia, Rio de Janeiro, and Buenos Ayres. One vessel spoken and passed.	3
39				No report	
40	Sapelo	Disinfected and held	May 30		
41				No transactions	
42	Port Tampa	Disinfected and held	May 28	do	1
43				No report	
44				No transactions	
45				No transactions	6
46				No report	
47				do	
48				No transactions	
49				do	
50				No transactions	
51				69 bancas inspected and passed.	40
				25 bancas inspected and passed.	35
				38 bancas inspected and passed.	34
52					41
					37
53				No transactions	32
				No transactions	1
				do	
				do	
				do	
				do	
54	Manila	Disinfected. Vessel released. Personnel all detained in quarantine but 2.		1 case smallpox on arrival remanded to Mariveles. Crew bathed and effects and baggage disinfected. All vaccinated. Patient admitted to hospital. Vessel released with new crew. 7 held to complete incubation period.	2 90
	do	Disinfected	Apr. 13	70 crew, 18 second-class and 262 steerage passengers bathed and effects and baggage disinfected. Persons on board inspected. 5 vessels fumigated to destroy vermin. Crew or members of crew on 38 vessels vaccinated.	
	Manila			No new cases	65
	Iloilo	Disinfected	Apr. 17	59 crew and 91 steerage passengers bathed and effects and baggage disinfected. Persons on board all inspected.	
	Manila	do		60 crew and 155 steerage passengers bathed and effects and baggage disinfected. Persons on board all rigidly disinfected. 7 vessels fumigated to destroy vermin. Crew or members of crew in 40 vessels vaccinated; 14 steerage passengers vaccinated.	
55					1
					1
					1

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
56	PORTO RICO: Ponce.....	May 27	Ven. schr. Carmelita.....	May 26	Puerto Cabello ...
57	San Juan .....	...do...	Sp. ss. Montserrat..... U. S. S. Castine.....	May 21 ...do...	Habana Santo Domingo...
			U. S. S. Dixie.....	May 24	St. Thomas
58	Supports— Aguadilla.....	May 27	.....	.....	.....
59	Arecibo.....	...do...	.....	.....	.....
60	Arroyo.....	...do...	.....	.....	.....
61	Fajardo.....	...do...	.....	.....	.....
62	Humacao.....	...do...	.....	.....	.....
63	Mayaguez.....	...do...	.....	.....	.....

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Baltimore, Md	June 10	.....	.....	.....
2	Bangor, Me .....	...do...	.....	.....	.....
3	Boston, Mass .....	...do...	.....	.....	.....
4	Charleston, S. C	June 3	.....	.....	.....
5	Elizabeth River, Va.	June 10	.....	.....	.....
6	Galveston, Tex	June 3	.....	.....	.....
7	Gardiner, Oreg .....	...do...	.....	.....	.....
8	Marcushook, Pa	June 10	.....	.....	.....
9	Mobile Bay, Ala	May 27	.....	.....	.....
10	New Bedford, Mass	May 20 May 27	.....	.....	.....
11	New Orleans, La	June 3	Br. ss. Homer	May 28	Brazilian ports ...
			Br. ss. Anselm	May 29	Puerto Cortez via Puerto Barrios.
			Br. ss. Craigronald .....	...do...	Cuban ports
			Ger. ss. Alpes .....	...do...	Limon
			Br. ss. Chancellor	May 30	Mexican ports
			Nor. ss. Spero	May 31	Belize
			Br. ss. Floridian	June 1	Mexican ports
			Sp. ss. Conde Wilfredo .....	...do...	Cuban ports
			Br. ss. Drumgarth	June 2	Chilean ports
			Am. schr. A. T. Stowell	June 3	Mexican ports
12	Newport News, Va	June 10	.....	.....	.....
13	Newport, R. I .....	...do...	.....	.....	.....
14	New York, N. Y .....	...do...	.....	.....	.....
15	Pass Cavallo, Tex .....	...do...	.....	.....	.....
16	Port Royal, S. C .....	...do...	.....	.....	.....
17	Providence, R. I .....	...do...	.....	.....	.....
18	Quintana, Tex .....	...do...	.....	.....	.....
19	Sabine Pass, Tex .....	...do...	.....	.....	.....
20	St. Helena Entrance, S. C .....	...do...	.....	.....	.....

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
56	San Juan	Held in quarantine	May 27	Took cargo in quarantine under guard.	1
57	Spain	Held	May 21	.....	2
...	Orders	Passed on medical officer's certificate.	May 24	.....	.....
...	Montecristi .....	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....	.....
58	.....	.....	.....	No transactions .....	.....
59	.....	.....	.....	.....do .....	.....
60	.....	.....	.....	.....do .....	.....
61	.....	.....	.....	No report .....	.....
62	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
63	.....	.....	.....	No transactions .....	.....

municipal quarantine stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1	.....	.....	.....	No report .....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....do .....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....do .....	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	No transactions .....	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	No report .....	.....
6	.....	.....	.....	.....do .....	.....
7	.....	.....	.....	.....do .....	.....
8	.....	.....	.....	.....do .....	.....
9	.....	.....	.....	.....do .....	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
11	New Orleans	Disinfected	May 28	.....	1
...	do	Disinfected and held	May 31	.....	.....
...	do	Disinfected	May 29	.....	.....
...	do	do	do	No report .....	.....
...	do	Disinfected and held	June 1	.....	.....
...	do	Disinfected	May 31	.....	.....
...	do	Disinfected and held .....	.....	.....	.....
...	do	Disinfected	June 1	.....	.....
...	do	do	June 2	.....	.....
12	.....	Disinfected and held .....	.....	No report .....	.....
13	.....	.....	.....	.....do .....	.....
14	.....	.....	.....	.....do .....	.....
15	.....	.....	.....	.....do .....	.....
16	.....	.....	.....	.....do .....	.....
17	.....	.....	.....	.....do .....	.....
18	.....	.....	.....	.....do .....	.....
19	.....	.....	.....	.....do .....	.....
20	.....	.....	.....	.....do .....	.....

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, December 31, 1904, to June 16, 1905.

For reports received from June 25 to December 30, 1904, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 30, 1904.

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Mobile	Déc. 19-Jan. 9 ...	3		From vessels in port.
Total for State		3		
Total for State, same period, 1904.				
Arkansas:				
Fort Smith	Dec. 11-Apr. 22	9		Present. Number of cases in Pulaski County from Sept. 1 to Dec. 20, 1904, 120, with 8 deaths.
Pulaski County	Jan. 21.			
Total for State		9		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		35		
California:				
Los Angeles	Apr. 9-May 27 ...	5		
San Francisco	Jan. 22-Apr. 29 ...	7		
Total for State		12		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		76	5	
Colorado:				
Adams County	Jan. 1-31	1		
Boulder County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	11		
Delta County	Mar. 1-31	1		
Denver County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	5		
Eagle County	Mar. 1-31	1		
Garfield County	Dec. 1-31	11		
Gilpin County	Jan. 1-31	1		
Huerfano County	Feb. 1-28	1		
Jefferson County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	5		
Lake County	Dec. 1-31	5		
Larimer County	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	198		
Las Animas County	Dec. 1-31	1		
Otero County	Feb. 1-28	1		
Park County	Jan. 1-31	1		
Pueblo County	Jan. 1-31	1		
Routt County	Feb. 1-28	2		
Teller County	Jan. 1-31	10		
Weld County	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	19		
Total for State		275		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		532	1	
District of Columbia:				
Washington	Dec. 18-May 27	26	3	
Total for District		26	3	
Total for District, same period, 1904.		47		
Florida:				
Jacksonville	Dec. 18-June 3	61		
West Tampa City	Mar. 19-Apr. 15	7		
Total for State		68		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		143		
Georgia:				
Macon	Jan. 22-Mar. 11		2	
Total for State			2	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		9	7	
Illinois:				
Ann Arbor	Jan. 1-Apr. 22	5		
Cairo	Mar. 28-Apr. 3	12		
Chicago	Dec. 25-June 3	391	39	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Illinois—Continued.				
Danville	Dec. 18-June 8...	53	5	
East St. Louis	Jan. 1-June 1...	52	9	
Galesburg	Jan. 28-June 3...	10		
Peoria	Dec. 1-Mar. 31...	11	1	
Total for State		534	54	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		226	4	
Indiana:				
General	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...		16	
Allen County	Apr. 1-30	4		
Clark County	Apr. 1-30	1	1	
Delaware County	Apr. 1-30	2	1	
Elkhart County	Apr. 1-30	2		
Floyd County	Apr. 1-30	20		
Gibson County	Apr. 1-30	1		
Johnson County	Apr. 1-30	1		
Kosciusko County	Apr. 1-30	1		
Lake County	Feb. 22-28	1		
Lawrence County	Apr. 1-30	10		
Madison County	Apr. 1-30	25		
Marion County	Apr. 1-30	1	1	Infection brought from St. Louis.
Shelby County	Apr. 1-30	1		
Spencer County	Apr. 1-30	13		
Sullivan County	Apr. 1-30	5	1	
Switzerland County	Apr. 1-30	1		
Tipton County	Apr. 1-30	17		
Vanderburg County (Evansville included).	Mar. 15-Apr. 30..	26		
Washington County	Apr. 1-30	21		
Total for State		153	20	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		39	1	
Kansas:				
Allen County	Jan. 1-Apr. 30 ..	22		
Anderson County	Jan. 1-31	1		
Atchison County	Jan. 1-Feb. 28 ..	5		
Bourbon County	Jan. 1-Apr. 30 ..	80		
Brown County	Dec. 1-Apr. 30 ..	132	1	
Chase County	Feb. 1-28	2		
Cherokee County	Dec. 1-Apr. 30 ..	52	7	
Clay County	Feb. 1-Mar. 31 ..	2		
Cloud County	Dec. 1-Apr. 30 ..	47		
Coffey County	Dec. 1-Apr. 30 ..	10		
Comanche County	Apr. 1-30	8		
Crawford County	Jan. 1-Apr. 30 ..	202		
Dickinson County	Mar. 1-31	3		
Doniphan County	Feb. 1-28	3		
Douglas County	Feb. 1-Apr. 30 ..	14		
Edwards County	Mar. 1-31	8		
Ellis County	Dec. 1-Mar. 31 ..	194	1	
Ellsworth County	Mar. 1-Apr. 30 ..	46		
Franklin County	Dec. 1-Mar. 31 ..	50		
Geary County	Dec. 1-Apr. 30 ..	224		
Gove County	Dec. 1-Mar. 31 ..	63	1	
Graham County	Dec. 1-Apr. 30 ..	53		
Greenwood County	Dec. 1-Mar. 31 ..	5		
Hamilton County	Apr. 1-30	1		
Harvey County	Jan. 1-Feb. 28 ..	9		
Jackson County	Jan. 1-Feb. 28 ..	6		
Jewell County	Mar. 1-31	1		
Johnson County	Apr. 1-30	1		
Kingsman County	Feb. 1-Mar. 31 ..	60		
Kiowa County	Mar. 1-31	2		
Labette County	Jan. 1-Apr. 30 ..	14		
Lane County	Jan. 1-Feb. 28 ..	15		
Leavenworth County (Leavenworth included).	Dec. 1-Apr. 30 ..	8		
Lincoln County	Dec. 1-Mar. 31 ..	120		
Linn County	Dec. 1-Mar. 31 ..	64	2	
Logan County	Feb. 1-28	4		
Lyon County	Dec. 1-Apr. 30 ..	195	1	
McPherson County	Dec. 1-Apr. 30 ..	102		
Marion County	Jan. 1-Apr. 30 ..	392		
Marshall County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31 ..	35		
Miami County	Dec. 1-Apr. 30 ..	197	2	Number for January not given.
Mitchell County	Dec. 1-Apr. 30 ..	76		
Montgomery County	Jan. 1-Apr. 30 ..	12		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Kansas—Continued.				
Nemaha County	Feb. 1-Apr. 30	35	.....
Neosho County	Dec. 1-Apr. 30	90	1	
Ness County	Dec. 1-Apr. 30	123	1	
Norton County	Mar. 1-Apr. 30	11	.....
Osage County	Dec. 1-31	25	.....
Osborne County	Dec. 1-Apr. 30	32	.....
Ottawa County	Mar. 1-Apr. 30	18	.....
Pawnee County	Jan. 1-31	8	.....
Phillips County	Dec. 1-Apr. 30	9	.....
Pottawatomie County	Jan. 1-Apr. 30	51	.....	Number for January not reported.
Pratt County	Apr. 1-30	5	.....
Rawlins County	Jan. 1-Feb. 28	64	.....
Reno County	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	49	.....
Republic County	Feb. 1-Apr. 30	35	.....
Rice County	Mar. 1-31	1	.....
Riley County	Mar. 1-Apr. 30	6	.....
Rooks County	Jan. 1-Apr. 30	28	.....	Do.
Russell County	Jan. 1-Apr. 30	44	.....
Saline County	Dec. 1-Apr. 30	146	.....
Sedgwick County (Wichita included).	Mar. 1-May 27	26	.....
Shawnee County (Topeka included).	Dec. 1-Apr. 30	28	.....
Sheridan County	Jan. 1-Apr. 30	35	.....
Smith County	Apr. 1-30	9	.....
Stafford County	Apr. 1-30	4	.....
Sumner County	Apr. 1-30	1	.....
Thomas County	Jan. 1-Apr. 30	6	.....
Trego County	Dec. 1-Apr. 30	11	.....
Wabunsee County	Jan. 1-31	1	.....
Washington County	Feb. 1-Apr. 30	7	.....
Wilson County	Dec. 1-31	7	.....
Woodson County	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	10	.....
Wyandotte County (Kansas City included).	Dec. 1-Apr. 30	86	.....
Total for State		3,549	17	
Total for State, same period, 1904.				
Kentucky:				
Covington	Mar. 23-May 20	12	.....
Lexington	Mar. 12-Apr. 29	2	.....
Louisville	Feb. 3-Apr. 13	24	1	
Total for State		38	1	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		111	16	
Louisiana:				
New Orleans	Dec. 18-June 3	263	4	Forty-eight imported.
Pointe Coupee Parish	Mar. 1-31	1	.....
St. James Parish	Mar. 1-31 .....	.....	.....	Present.
St. John Parish	Mar. 1-31 .....	.....	.....	Do.
Total for State		264	4	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		103	5	
Maine:				
Madawaska Region	Dec. 1-31	2	.....
Perry	Feb. 1	1	.....
Portland	Apr. 2-8	1	.....
Total for State		4	.....
Total for State, same period, 1904.		146	.....
Massachusetts:				
Boston	Jan. 22-May 6	6	1	One case from ss. Cymric landing at Boston.
Everett	Jan. 1-14	5	1	
Haverhill	May 28-June 3	1	.....
Hyde Park	Jan. 1-14	2	.....
Lawrence	Jan. 1-Feb. 18	6	.....
Lowell	May 7-June 10	10	.....
Quincy	Apr. 31-May 20	3	.....
Total for State		33	2	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		7	1	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Michigan:				
Allegan County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	.....	1	
Alpena County.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 30....	.....	2	
Arenac County.....	Feb. 1-23.....	.....	1	
Grand Traverse County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	.....	1	
Kent County (Grand Rapids included).	Apr. 2-June 3....	124	18	
Jackson County (Jackson included).	Dec. 1-Mar. 31....	.....	10	
Shiawassee County.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31....	.....	3	
Washtenaw County (Ann Arbor included).	Apr. 2-May 20....	3	.....
Wayne County (Detroit included).	Jan. 8-May 28....	30	1	
Total for State.....	.....	157	37	
Total for State, same period, 1904.	.....	76	6	
Minnesota:				
Aitkin County.....	Dec. 20-26.....	9	.....
Beltrami County.....	Feb. 20-Apr. 3....	6	.....
Benton County.....	May 16-22.....	1	.....
Blue Earth County.....	Apr. 10-May 29....	53	.....
Carlton County.....	Feb. 7-May 29....	9	.....
Carver County.....	Mar. 28-May 29....	41	.....
Cass County.....	Jan. 31-Feb. 6....	8	.....
Chisago County.....	May 2-29.....	11	.....
Clay County.....	Jan. 3-Apr. 24....	12	.....
Cottonwood County.....	Feb. 28-Mar. 6....	4	.....
Crow Wing County.....	Dec. 27-Mar. 27....	20	.....
Dakota County.....	Jan. 31-May 1....	15	.....
Faribault County.....	Apr. 10-17.....	1	.....
Fillmore County.....	Jan. 31-Feb. 6....	1	.....
Goodhue County.....	Jan. 10-23.....	2	.....
Hennepin County.....	Dec. 20-May 15....	39	1	
Houston County.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 2....	9	.....
Hubbard County.....	Apr. 18-24.....	2	.....
Itasca County.....	Jan. 31-May 29....	4	.....
Lake County.....	Jan. 24-Apr. 17....	33	.....
Lesueur County.....	Feb. 13-19.....	3	.....
Lincoln County.....	Mar. 14-Apr. 24....	7	.....
Lyon County.....	Jan. 17-May 8....	9	1	
McLeod County.....	Dec. 27-May 29....	66	.....
Marshall County.....	Feb. 7-May 29....	346	.....
Martin County.....	Mar. 28-May 29....	46	.....
Meeker County.....	Dec. 13-May 29....	85	.....
Millelacs County.....	Feb. 28-Mar. 27....	4	.....
Morrison County.....	Dec. 20-Jan. 16....	4	.....
Mower County.....	Jan. 3-Apr. 3....	41	1	
Norman County.....	May 23-29.....	2	.....
Ottertail County.....	Dec. 13-May 22....	38	.....
Pine County.....	May 16-22.....	1	.....
Polk County.....	Mar. 28-Apr. 24....	6	1	
Ramsey County.....	Dec. 27-May 15....	39	1	
Red Lake County.....	Feb. 28-May 22....	19	.....
Rice County.....	Dec. 13-May 15....	72	.....
St. Louis County.....	Dec. 27-May 29....	66	.....
Scott County.....	May 9-15.....	5	.....
Stearns County.....	Dec. 20-May 29....	224	.....
Steele County.....	May 2-29.....	4	.....
Stevens County.....	Jan. 17-Apr. 17....	3	.....
Todd County.....	Dec. 20-Apr. 29....	98	2	
Wabasha County.....	Mar. 14-20.....	.....	1	
Wadena County.....	Dec. 27-May 29....	42	.....
Waseca County.....	Dec. 27-Apr. 3....	28	.....
Watsonwan County.....	Apr. 4-May 29....	5	.....
Wilkin County.....	Dec. 13-Feb. 13....	2	.....
Winona County.....	Jan. 10-16.....	1	.....
Wright County.....	Jan. 31-May 29....	65	2	
Yellow Medicine County.....	Feb. 13-Apr. 3....	4	.....
Total for State.....	.....	1,615	10	
Total for State, same period, 1904.	.....	1,498	21	
Mississippi:				
Gulfport.....	Jan. 20.....	2	.....
Natchez.....	Mar. 27-Apr. 8....	2	.....
Total for State.....	.....	4	.....
Total for State, same period, 1904.	.....	.....	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Missouri:				
St. Joseph	Apr. 16-June 10..	73	.....
St. Louis	Dec. 18-June 3...	578	60	
Total for State		651	60	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		208	9	
Montana:				
Beaverhead County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	1	.....
Carbon County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	1	1	
Cascade County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	1	.....
Custer County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	4	.....
Dawson County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	1	.....
Deerlodge County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	1	.....
Fergus County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	18	.....
Gallatin County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	1	.....
Lewis and Clarke County, Helena included.	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	2	.....
Meagher County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	2	.....
Missoula County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	1	.....
Park County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	7	.....
Silverbow County	Jan. 1-May 22...	5	.....
Sweet Grass County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	3	3	
Teton County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	6	.....
Yellowstone County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31...	113	12	
Total for State		167	16	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		17	.....
Nebraska:				
Omaha	Feb. 12-June 3...	28	.....
South Omaha	Mar. 19-Apr. 8...	2	.....
Total for State		30	.....
Total for State, same period, 1904.		16	1	
New Hampshire:				
Manchester	May 20-27	1	.....
Nashua	Apr. 30-May 27...	9	.....
Total for State		10	.....
Total for State, same period, 1904.		67	1	
New Jersey:				
Camden	Jan. 1-7	1	.....
Jersey City	Apr. 24-30 .....	.....	5	
Total for State		1	5	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		74	13	
New York:				
Kingston	May 14-20	1	.....
Mount Vernon	Feb. 26-Mar. 18..	3	.....
New York	Dec. 13-June 10..	40	7	
Total for State		44	7	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		90	4	
North Carolina:				
Anson County	Nov. 1-30	2	.....
Ashe County	Nov. 1-30	2	.....
Beaufort County	Nov. 1-30	17	.....
Bladen County	Nov. 1-30	14	.....
Cabarrus County	Nov. 1-30	2	.....
Camden County	Nov. 1-30	59	.....
Cartaret County	Mar. 1-Apr. 3...	15	.....
Cherokee County	Nov. 1-30	25	.....
Clay County	Nov. 1-30	5	.....
Craven County	Nov. 1-Mar. 20..	13	.....
Durham County	Nov. 1-30	6	.....
Gaston County	Nov. 1-30 .....	.....	.....
Greene County	Nov. 1-30	75	.....
Henderson County	Nov. 1-30	7	.....
Lenoir County	Nov. 1-30	26	.....
Mecklenburg County	Nov. 1-30	8	.....
New Hanover County (Wilmington included).	Nov. 1-Dec. 31..	6	.....
Onslow County	Nov. 1-30	80	.....

One case imported.
Present.

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Carolina—Continued.				
Pamlico County	Apr. 3-	50		
Pender County	Nov. 1-30	1		
Person County	Nov. 1-30	3		
Pitt County	Nov. 1-30	38		
Richmond County	Nov. 1-30	4		
Robeson County	Nov. 1-30	1		
Rockingham County	Nov. 1-30	1		
Rowan County	Nov. 1-30	1		
Rutherford County	Nov. 1-30	5		
Sampson County	Nov. 1-30	1		Present.
Scotland County	Nov. 1-30			In southern part.
Union County	Nov. 1-30	24		
Wake County	Nov. 1-30	45		
Warren County	Nov. 1-30	3		
Wayne County	Nov. 1-30	2		
Wilkes County	Nov. 1-30	7		
Total for State		548		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		483	2	
North Dakota:				
Barnes County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	3		
Cass County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	2		
Cavalier County	Feb. 1-28	1		
Grand Forks County	Mar. 1-31	1		
Richland County	Mar. 1-31	17		
Walsh County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	1		
Total for State		25		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		258		
Ohio:				
Allen County	July 2-Dec. 10.	19		
Athens County	July 2-Dec. 10.	1		
Auglaize County	July 2-Dec. 10.	1		
Belmont County	July 2-Dec. 10.	2		
Champaign County	July 2-Dec. 10.	3		
Columbiana County	Nov. 5-Dec. 10.	2		
Coshocton County	July 2-Dec. 10.	1		
Crawford County	July 2-Dec. 10.	2		
Cuyahoga County	July 2-Dec. 10.	1	1	
Darke County	July 2-Dec. 10.	3		
Erie County	July 2-Dec. 10.	3		
Fairfield County	July 2-Dec. 10.	1		
Franklin County	July 2-Dec. 10.	15		
Greene County	July 2-Dec. 10.	4		
Guernsey County	July 2-Dec. 10.	32		
Hamilton County (Cincinnati included)	Dec. 24-May 19.	137	3	
Lawrence County	July 2-Dec. 10.	4		
Logan County	July 2-Dec. 10.	49		
Lorain County	July 2-Dec. 10.	1		
Lucas County (Toledo included)	Nov. 5-June 3	95		
Mahoning County	July 2-Dec. 10.	2	1	
Meigs County	July 2-Dec. 10.	4		
Miami County	July 2-Dec. 10.	10		
Montgomery County	July 2-Feb. 11	2		
Muskingum County	July 2-Feb. 4	6		
Noble County	July 2-Dec. 10.	103		
Perry County	July 2-Dec. 10.	15		
Pickaway County	July 2-Dec. 10.	1		
Pike County	July 2-Dec. 10.	1		
Ross County	July 2-Dec. 10.	110		
Scioto County	July 2-Dec. 10.	1		
Stark County	Nov. 5-Dec. 10.	1		
Summit County	July 2-Dec. 10.	1		
Trumbull County	July 2-Dec. 10.	1		
Tuscarawas County	July 2-Dec. 10.	2		
Washington County	July 2-Dec. 10.	1		
Wood County	July 2-Dec. 10.	6		
Total for State		643	5	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		3,259	97	
Oregon:				
Portland	Apr. 1-30		2	
Total for State			2	
Total for State, same period, 1904.				

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.	
Pennsylvania:					
Adams County	Jan. 1-31	6	One case from Huntingdon County.	
Allegheny County	Jan. 9-15	1	.....	
Bedford County	Jan. 1-31	20	.....	
Blair County	Feb. 3-June 3	9	.....	
Cambria County	Jan. 1-Feb. 25	33	.....	
Clearfield County	Jan. 1-31	64	1		
Center County	Jan. 1-31	23	.....	
Dauphin County	Jan. 1-Apr. 29	28	.....	
Fayette County	Jan. 1-31	4	.....	
Jefferson County	Jan. 1-31	3	.....	
Lancaster County	Jan. 1-31	2	Total for State	
Lebanon County	Jan. 1-June 10	122	.....	
Philadelphia County	Mar. 19-25	1	.....	
Tioga County	Jan. 1-31	72	.....	
York County	Jan. 1-June 10	138	.....	
Total for State		526	1		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		2,107	279		
SUMMARY.					
Total reported	July 7, 1904	334	30		Grand total for period
Do	Aug. 25, 1904	113	3		
Do	Nov. 25, 1904	102	4		
Do	Dec. 15, 1904	409	.....	
Grand total for period		958	37	Statement showing the prevalence of smallpox in Pennsylvania during the fourteen months commencing Nov. 1, 1903, and ending Dec. 31, 1904:	
Allegheny County		854	135		
Adams County		1	.....	
Blair County		26	2		
Beaver County		36	5		
Bedford County		11	.....	
Berks County		25	.....	
Bradford County		43	.....	
Bucks County		12	.....	
Butler County		18	.....	
Cambria County		42	40 cases reported in November occurred in October.	
Clarion County		1	.....	
Clearfield County		58	.....	
Columbia County		39	.....	
Center County		37	.....	
Chester County		11	.....	
Crawford County		9	.....	
Cumberland County		3	.....	
Carbon County		4	.....	
Clinton County		2	.....	
Dauphin County		150	Erie County	
Erie County		171	.....	
Fayette County		110	6		
Franklin County	Nov. 1-30, 1904	2	.....	
Greene County		40	.....	
Huntingdon County		1	.....	
Indiana County		79	.....	
Jefferson County		12	3		
Lackawanna County		12	3		
Lancaster County		7	.....	
Lebanon County		131	Northampton County	
Lehigh County		222	1		
Luzerne County		19	1		
Lycoming County		28	3		
Mercer County		48	1		
Monroe County		3	.....	
Montgomery County		35	.....	
Northampton County		321	.....	
Northumberland County		138	3		
Perry County		17	.....	
Philadelphia County		1,599	325	Somerset County	
Schuylkill County		349	21		
Snyder County		1	.....	
Somerset County		161	.....	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Statement showing the prevalence of smallpox in Pennsylvania, etc.—Continued.				
Sullivan County		1		Outbreak began at Morris Run, Tioga County, in July, 1904, and was treated as chicken pox.
Susquehanna County		8		
Tioga County		320		
Union County		10		
Venango County		5		
Warren County		18	4	
Washington County		25		
Wayne County		142		
Westmoreland County		124	12	
York County		296		
Total		5,837	525	
Rhode Island:				
Providence	May 7-13	1		
Total for State		1		
Total for State, same period, 1904.				
South Carolina:				
Camden	Feb. 12-18	1		
Charleston	Dec. 11-May 27	35	1	
Georgetown	Dec. 25-Jan. 26	33		
Greenville	Jan. 1-May 27	46	20	
Total for State		115	21	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		88	4	
Tennessee:				
Memphis	Dec. 25-June 10	174	2	Six cases imported
Nashville	Dec. 18-June 3	75		
Total for State		249	2	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		564	8	
Texas:				
San Antonio	Apr. 1-30	2		
Total for State		2		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		57		
Utah:				
Box Elder County	Apr. 1-30	1		
Cache County	Jan. 1-Apr. 30	94		
Carbon County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	3		
Davis County	Jan. 1-Apr. 30	45		
Grand County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	2		
Iron County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	8		
Juab County	Jan. 1-Apr. 30	4		
Millard County	Jan. 1-Apr. 30	11		
Morgan County	Apr. 1-30	1		
Salt Lake County (Salt Lake City included)	Dec. 1-Apr. 30	354	1	
Sanpete County	Jan. 1-Apr. 30	12		
Sevier County	Dec. 1-Apr. 30	58		
Summit County	Jan. 1-Mar. 31	6		
Tooele County	Dec. 1-Apr. 30	17	1	
Utah County	Jan. 1-Apr. 30	120		
Weber County (Ogden included)	Dec. 1-May 31	20		
Total for State		756	2	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		22		
Washington:				
Adams County	Dec. 1-31	1		
Cowlitz County	Dec. 1-31	1		
Kittitas County	Dec. 1-31	1		
Lincoln County	Jan. 1-31	1		
Mason County	Mar. 1-31	1		
Snohomish County	Mar. 1-31	2		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Washington—Continued.				
Spokane County (Spokane).....	Dec. 1-31.....	2	.....	One case imported.
Wallawalla County	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	2	.....
Total for State		11	.....
Total for State, same period, 1904.		185	3	
West Virginia:				
Morgan County	Dec. 1, 1904-May 25, 1905.	200	.....
Wheeling	Feb. 24-Mar. 4...	1	.....
Total for State		201	.....
Total for State, same period, 1904.		20	1	
Wisconsin:				
Appleton	May 1-June 3....	6	1	
La Crosse	Apr. 10-May 27...	6	.....
Milwaukee	Dec. 18-June 3...	223	5	
Total for State		235	6	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		193	.....
Statement showing the prevalence of smallpox in Wisconsin during the four months commencing Sept. 1 and ending Dec. 31, 1904:				
Ashland County	Dec. 1-31	3	.....
Barron County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31...	22	.....
Brown County.....	Dec. 1-31	1	.....
Burnett County.....	Dec. 1-31	3	.....
Columbia County.....	Dec. 1-31	16	.....
Douglas County	Sept. 1-Dec. 31...	83	.....
Gates County	Nov. 1-30	4	.....
Grant County	Dec. 1-31	3	.....
Juneau County	Dec. 1-31	1	.....
La Crosse County	Sept. 1-Dec. 31...	28	.....
Langlade County	Dec. 1-31	25	.....
Marquette County	Dec. 1-31	5	.....
Milwaukee County	Sept. 1-Dec. 31...	105	.....
Oneida County	Dec. 1-31	1	.....
Portage County	Dec. 1-31	5	.....
Sawyer County	Dec. 1-31	2	.....
Waushara County	Sept. 1-30.....	1	.....
Total		308	.....
Grand total		10,959	277	
Grand total, same period, 1904.		10,856	500	

Yellow fever in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, January 7 to June 16, 1905.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mississippi:				
Ship Island	June 3-6.....	2	2	From ss. Hiram from Puerto Cortez. Arrived at Mobile on June 3; remanded to Ship Island.
New York:				
New York Quarantine	June 7.....	1	1	From ss. Segurancia from Colon. Case was quarantined on Swinburne Island.
Texas:				
Galveston	Dec. 31	2	.....	From ss. Horatio from Para via Barbados.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, March 16 to June 16, 1905.

[These reports were received in response to circular letter dated March 16, 1905, published in Public Health Reports of March 24, 1905, page 484.]

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
California:				
Los Angeles.....	Apr. 1-30, 1905.....		1	
Oakland.....	Apr. 1-30, 1905.....		2	
San Francisco.....	July 1-Dec. 31, 1904.....		16	
	Jan. 2-May 27, 1905.....		6	
Total for State.....			25	
Colorado:				
Denver.....	July 1, 1904-Mar. 31, 1905.....	15	15	
Pueblo.....	July 1-Sept. 30, 1904.....	2	2	
Total for State.....		17	17	
Connecticut:				
New Haven.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 31, 1904.....		18	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31, 1905.....		19	
Total for State.....			37	
Delaware:				
Wilmington.....	July 1, 1904-May 27, 1905.....	1	15	
Total for State.....		1	15	
Illinois:				
Belleville.....	Apr. 1-7, 1905.....		1	
Chicago.....	Jan. 1-May 29, 1905.....		9	
Total for State.....			10	
Indiana:				
General.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 3 1905.....		113	
Total for State.....			113	
Kansas:				
Gove County.....	Apr. 1-30, 1905.....	3	1	
Wichita.....	Apr. 9-29, 1905.....	2	2	
Total for State.....		5	3	
Louisiana:				
Shreveport.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 31, 1904.....		2	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28, 1905.....		1	
Total for State.....			3	
Maryland:				
Baltimore.....	Mar. 22, 1905.....	2		
Total for State.....		2		
Massachusetts:				
Brockton.....	Mar. 1-31, 1905.....		1	
Fall River.....	Apr. 1-May 27, 1905.....	5	3	
Haverhill.....	May 14-20, 1905.....	2	2	
Lawrence.....	Mar. 25-June 3, 1905.....	41	26	
Lowell.....	Mar. 11-June 10, 1905.....	78	46	
Lynn.....	Apr. 2-May 27, 1905.....	6	11	
New Bedford.....	Apr. 30-May 6, 1905.....		1	
Newton.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 30, 1905.....		2	
Quincy.....	Mar. 26-Apr. 1, 1905.....	2	2	
Taunton.....	May 20-27, 1905.....	1	1	
Somerville.....	Aug. 1-Dec. 31, 1904.....		8	
Do.....	Jan. 1-June 3, 1905.....	13	13	
Springfield.....	Mar. 1-31, 1905.....	3	3	
Worcester.....	Apr. 9-May 27, 1905.....	8	11	
Total for State.....		159	130	

Cerebro-spinal meningitis in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Michigan:				
General	July 1-Dec. 31, 1904			Present at 57 places, with 60 deaths. Present at 44 places, with 170 deaths.
Do	Jan. 1-Apr. 30, 1905			
Ann Arbor	Mar. 5-11, 1905		1	
Grand Rapids	Apr. 8-June 3, 1905	4	6	
Port Huron	Sept. 1, 1904-Jan. 31, 1905		6	
Total for State		4	13	
Mississippi:				
Natchez	July 1, 1904-May 24, 1905	6	5	
Total for State		6	5	
Missouri:				
St. Joseph	Apr. 16-June 10, 1905	3	3	
Total for State		3	3	
Nebraska:				
South Omaha	Feb. 26-Apr. 30, 1905	2	1	
Total for State		2	1	
New Hampshire:				
Concord	Apr. 1-30		1	
Manchester	Apr. 1-30		27	
Nashua	Mar. 1-Apr. 22, 1905		4	
Total for State			32	
New Jersey:				
Jersey City	Jan. 1-31, 1904		55	
Do	Jan. 1-May 14, 1905		100	
Newark	Apr. 2-June 10, 1905	82	56	
Passaic	Mar. 1-31, 1905	2	2	
West Hoboken	Apr. 2-30, 1905	3	2	
Total for State		87	215	
New York:				
Amherst	Mar. 1-31, 1905		1	1,700 deaths were reported during the calendar year 1904; 640 deaths were reported during January and March, 1905.
Albany	Feb. 1-Mar. 31, 1905		9	
Auburn	Feb. 1-Apr. 30, 1905		4	
Batavia	Feb. 1-28, 1905		1	
Buffalo	July 1-Dec. 31, 1904		17	
Do	Jan. 1-Feb. 28, 1905		2	
Cohoes	Feb. 1-Mar. 31, 1905		3	
Esopus	Mar. 1-31, 1905		1	
Goshen	Feb. 1-Mar. 31, 1905		4	
Hempstead	Mar. 1-31, 1905		1	
Hudson	Feb. 1-28, 1905		1	
Ithaca	July 1, 1904-Apr. 1, 1905		2	
Jamestown	Mar. 1-31, 1905		1	
Kingston	July 1, 1904-June 3, 1905	1	8	
Little Falls	Feb. 1-Mar. 31, 1905		2	
Lockport	Feb. 1-28, 1905		1	
Middletown	Mar. 1-31, 1905		3	
Mount Vernon	Feb. 1-28, 1905		1	
Newburgh	Mar. 1-31, 1905		1	
New York	Dec. 1-31, 1904		95	
Do	Jan. 1-Mar. 31, 1905		708	
Niagara Falls	Apr. 30-May 6, 1905	3	1	
Ogdensburg	Feb. 1-Mar. 31, 1905		2	

Cerebro-spinal meningitis in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
New York—Continued.				
Ossining	Mar. 1-31, 1905 .....	.....	1	
Plattsburg	Feb. 1-28, 1905 .....	.....	1	
Port Chester	Mar. 1-31, 1905 .....	.....	1	
Poughkeepsie	Mar. 1-31, 1905 .....	.....	1	
Rochester	Mar. 1-June 7, 1905	3	2	
Rome	May 1-Aug. 31, 1904 .....	.....	3	
Do	Jan. 1-May 20, 1905	1	3	
Schenectady	July 1-Dec. 31, 1904	7	7	
Do	Jan. 1-Mar. 31, 1905	7	8	
Syracuse	Feb. 1-May 31, 1905 .....	.....	6	
Troy	July 1-Oct. 31, 1904 .....	.....	7	
Do	Jan. 1-Mar. 31, 1905 .....	.....	2	
Warwick	Mar. 1-31, 1905 .....	.....	1	
Whitestown	Mar. 1-31, 1905 .....	.....	1	
Yonkers	Feb. 1-Mar. 31, 1905 .....	.....	14	
Total for State .....	.....	22	927	
North Carolina:				
Charlotte	Mar. 1-31, 1905 .....	.....	2	
Total for State .....	.....	.....	2	
Ohio:				
Cincinnati	Apr. 1-May 12, 1905	40	26	
Cleveland	July 1-Dec. 31, 1904 .....	.....	6	
Do	Jan. 1-June 9, 1905	4	28	
Findlay	Dec. 18-24, 1904	2	2	
Do	Apr. 2-8, 1905	1	1	
Ironton	July 1-Dec. 31, 1904	2	2	
Do	Jan. 1-May 31, 1905	5	5	
Springfield	Sept. 1-Dec. 31, 1904	6	6	
Do	Jan. 1-31, 1905	3	2	
Toledo	Apr. 1-May 27, 1905	1	7	
Total for State .....	.....	64	85	
Pennsylvania:				
Allentown	Mar. 26-Apr. 1, 1905	1	1	
Carbondale and vicinity	July 1-Nov. 30, 1904	1	5	One case, 1 death from township surrounding city.
Do	Jan. 1-Mar. 31, 1905 .....	.....	8	Two imported from New York; 3 from townships surrounding city.
Chester	Sept. 1-Dec. 31, 1904	4	4	
Do	Jan. 1-Feb. 28, 1905	5	5	
Lancaster	Mar. 26-Apr. 1, 1905	2	2	
Philadelphia	Jan. 1-June 3, 1905	29	8	
Plymouth	July 1, 1904-Apr. 1, 1905 .....	.....	8	
Snenandoah	Aug. 1-Nov. 30, 1904	5	5	
Do	Jan. 1-Mar. 31, 1905	3	3	
Wilkesbarre	July 1-31, 1904	1	1	
Do	Apr. 1-May 20, 1905	5	3	
Total for State .....	.....	56	53	
Rhode Island:				
Newport	Mar. 1-31, 1905	1	1	
Providence	Apr. 8-June 10, 1905	10	16	
Total for State .....	.....	11	17	
Texas:				
San Antonio	Apr. 1-30, 1905	2	.....
Total for State .....	.....	2	.....
Grand total .....	.....	441	1,706	

[illegible]

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AFRICA.

Report from Cape Colony—Plague—Examination for plague-infected animals.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, May 8, 1905.

The following report by the medical officer of health for the Colony, on the occurrence of bubonic plague in the Cape Colony for the week ended May 6, 1905, is published for general information.

NOEL JANISCH,
Under Colonial Secretary.

Port Elizabeth.—1 case of plague was discovered during the week, namely: A European male on the 4th instant. At the plague hospital 1 case remains under treatment. 210 rats (15 found dead) and 457 mice (10 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 4 rats and 5 mice proved to be plague infected.

Uitenhage.—196 rats (6 found dead) and 79 mice (4 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 3 rats and 2 mice proved to be plague infected.

East London.—1 case of plague was discovered during the week, namely: A European female on the 30th ultimo. At the plague hospital 1 European male was discharged. 13 cases (including 3 from King Williams Town) remain under treatment. 126 rats (74 found dead), 69 mice (16 found dead), and 5 cats (all found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 17 rats, 18 mice, and 1 cat proved to be plague infected.

King Williams Town.—Two cases of plague were discovered during the week, namely: a native male on the 4th instant, who died before removal to hospital, and an Indian male (after death) on the 5th idem. 95 rats (70 found dead) and 44 mice (3 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 31 rats proved to be plague infected.

Fort Beaufort.—Two cases of plague were discovered during the week, namely: two native males, one on the 5th and the other on the 6th instant, the former of which died on the 6th idem. Both of these cases had arrived from East London on the 4th instant.

Other districts of the colony.—No plague infection was discovered either in man or animals.

331 rodents were examined during the week from the Cape Town harbor board area and the shipping in the harbor, and 631 were examined by the medical officer of health for the city from the Cape Town municipal area.

A. JOHN GREGORY,
Medical Officer of Health for the Colony.

ARABIA.

Report from Aden—Epidemic of plague extinct.

The following is received from the Department of State, under date of June 8:

The following telegram, dated the 7th instant, is received from the Consul at Aden, Arabia:

SECRETARY OF STATE, Washington:
Plague over.

MASTERSON.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Report from Fiume—Inspection of emigrants.

Consular agent La Guardia reports, May 19, as follows:

Steamship *Pannonia* sailed May 18 for New York. Inspected and passed, 1,270 steerage passengers; rejected at final inspection, 27; inspected and labeled 1,400 small and 49 pieces large baggage; disinfected 36 pieces containing used feathers and bedding.

Report from Trieste—Inspection of emigrants.

Consul Hossfeld reports, May 30, as follows:

The Austrian emigrant ship *Erny* left this port for New York, via Palermo, on May 27. The number of steerage passengers embarked was 426. The number of pieces of baggage disinfected was 232.

BRAZIL.

Report from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Mortality statistics: Plague, smallpox, and yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, May 10, as follows:

During the two weeks ended the 7th instant the following vessels were inspected by myself and bills of health were issued from this consulate general:

On May 2 the British steamship *Memnon*, for Baltimore, with a cargo of manganese ore, no passengers, and 2 changes in the personnel of the crew; on the 2d of May also the British steamship *Tennyson*, for New York, with a small cargo of coffee, 12 first class and 18 steerage passengers, and with 2 new members of the crew while in this port. On the 4th instant the British steamship *Homer*, for New Orleans, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and no change in the personnel of the crew while in this port. This last-named vessel sailed for New Orleans, via St. Lucia, for disinfection, as all vessels of the Lamport and Holt Line going to New Orleans have lately been instructed from the home office to do.

No other vessels left this port during the period under consideration, for Canal Zone, Cuban, or United States ports.

Mortality statistics from Pernambuco.

Two weeks ended April 15. Population, from 180,000 to 200,000; deaths 459. Of this number 216 were caused by variola, 1 by measles,

43 by tuberculosis, 17 by malarial fevers, 2 by syphilis, 11 by influenza, 11 by dysentery, 3 by septicæmia, 1 by beriberi, and 1 by erysipelas.

The greatest number of deaths in any one day was 46, the least number 21, and the average for the week 30.6. The rate per each 1,000 of the population was for this week 57.9.

The epidemic of smallpox continues. During the preceding 2 weeks there were 240 deaths from that cause, making, with the number now reported, a total of 456 cases for 30 days ended April 15.

Mortality statistics from State of São Paulo.

São Paulo.—During the week ended April 16 there were in all 92 deaths. In addition there were 15 stillbirths. The causes of death were: Enteric fever, 1; malarial fever, 1; tuberculosis, 3; syphilis, 3; cancer, 2; other general diseases, 1; diseases of the nervous system, 9; of the circulatory system, 5; of the respiratory system, 10; of the digestive system, 24; of the urinary system, 3; accidents during the puerperal state, 1; congenital debility, 2; senile debility, 1; violence, 3; and diseases badly defined, 21. Natives, 71; foreigners, 20; nationality unknown, 1.

Daily average of deaths, 13.14.

Week ended April 23: In all, 98 deaths, and in addition 9 stillbirths. The deaths were from the following causes: Bubonic plague, 1; whooping cough, 1; dysentery, 1; erysipelas, 1; malarial fevers, 2; tuberculosis, 10; syphilis, 3; cancer, 2; diseases of the nervous system, 14; of the circulatory system, 11; of the respiratory system, 9; of the digestive system, 15; of the urinary system, 3; of the organs of locomotion, 1; congenital debility, 8; senile debility, 1; violence, 1; diseases badly defined, 13. Natives, 78; foreigners, 20.

Daily average of deaths, 14.

Santos.—Week ended April 16, 1905. Total deaths, 27, not including 3 stillbirths. Causes: Smallpox, 1; grippe, 1; dysentery, 1; tuberculosis, 1; syphilis, 1; anchylostomiasis, 1; diseases of the nervous system, 2; of the circulatory system, 3; of the respiratory system, 4; of the digestive system, 5; of the urinary system, 1; accidents during puerperal state, 1; congenital debility, 1, and diseases badly defined, 4.

Natives, 23; foreigners, 4.

Daily average of deaths, 3.85.

Week ended April 23, 1905. Total deaths, 27, not including 2 stillbirths. Causes: Tuberculosis, 6; syphilis, 1; anchylostomiasis, 1; diseases of the circulatory system, 4; of the respiratory system, 4; of the digestive system, 8; of the skin, 1, and diseases badly defined, 2.

Natives, 21; foreigners, 6.

Daily average of deaths, 3.85.

Campinas.—Week ended April 16, 1905: Total deaths, 23, not including 1 stillbirth. Causes: Grippe, 1; tuberculosis, 2; disease of the nervous system, 1; of the circulatory system, 2; of the respiratory system, 3; of the digestive system, 7; congenital debility, 1; senile debility, 1; violence, 1, and diseases badly defined, 4.

Natives, 20; foreigners, 3.

Daily average of deaths, 3.28.

Week ended April 23, 1905: Total deaths, 14, not including 2 stillbirths. Causes: Disease of the circulatory system, 2; of the respira-

tory system, 2; of the digestive system, 4; senile debility, 2, and diseases badly defined, 4.

Natives, 9; foreigners, 5.

Daily average of deaths, 2.

Mortality statistics of Rio de Janeiro for the week ended April 30, 1905.

During this week there were in all 297 deaths. Of this number 23 were caused by yellow fever, with 50 new cases. The deaths were distributed in four sections of the city, exclusive of the 14 which occurred in São Sebastião Hospital. At the end of the week there were 15 cases at this hospital and also 14 cases held there for observation as suspicious cases.

Twenty of the deaths were among foreigners, 1 among natives, and the nationality of the other 2 was unknown.

There were no new cases of plague, but there was 1 death from this disease, leaving 1 case in the plague hospital.

Variola caused 6 deaths and there were 11 new cases, leaving at the end of the week 26 cases under treatment at the São Sebastião Hospital.

Other causes of deaths were: Measles, 2; diphtheria, 1; grippe, 15; enteric fever, 1; dysentery, 1; beriberi, 3; malarial fevers, 3; tuberculosis, pulmonary form, 52; other forms of tuberculosis, 2; infection (septicemia), 2; syphilis, 2; cancer, 6; other general diseases, 3; diseases of the nervous system, 23; of the circulatory system, 51; of the respiratory system, 27; of the digestive system, 34; of the urinary system, 8; of the skin, 1; congenital debility, 12; senile debility, 2; violence, except suicide, 14; suicide, 1; and diseases badly defined, 2.

Natives, 202; foreigners, 90; and nationality unknown, 5.

By localities: In houses, homes, etc., 186; in civil hospitals, 45; in military hospitals, 5; in Santa Casa de Misericórdia, 53; in asylums, convents, etc., 2; in places unknown, 6.

The highest range of the thermometer was 28.2° C., and the lowest was 21.3° C., with an average for the week of 23.78° C. The total rainfall was 3.90 mm.

Week ended May 7, 1905.

During the week ended this date there were in all 253 deaths, of which number 12 were caused by yellow fever—11 foreigners—with 46 notifications of new cases, of which number, up to the date of issuance of the report, 28 had been confirmed and the remainder were held under observation. Eight of the deaths occurred in hospital and the remainder in 4 different city districts. There were no cases of nor deaths from plague, and there is only one case left in the hospital—a convalescent.

Variola caused 15 new cases and 6 deaths, leaving at the end of the week 26 cases in São Sebastião Hospital.

The other causes of death were as follows: Measles, 2; whooping cough, 1; diphtheria, 1; grippe, 16; enteric fever, 1; dysentery, 1; beriberi, 1; erysipelas, 1; malarial fevers, 6; tuberculosis, 42; septicemia, 3; syphilis, 1; cancer, 5; other tumors, 1; other general diseases, 3; diseases of the nervous system, 24; of the circulatory system, 39; of the respiratory system, 25; of the digestive system, 39; of the urinary system, 8; accidents during the puerperal state, 1; dis-

eases of the skin, 2; congenital debility, 4; senile debility, 3; violence, 2; suicide, 1; and disease badly defined, 1.

Natives, 181; foreigners, 69; nationality unknown, 3.

By localities: In homes, houses, etc., 158; in civil hospitals, 27; in military hospitals, 5; in Santa Casa de Misericordia, 58; in asylums, convents, etc., 3; in unknown places, 4.

Daily death rate, 36.14; rate for preceding week, 42.42; rate for corresponding week 1904, 44; coefficient per each 1,000 of the population, 14.57; highest range of the thermometer during the week, 24.9° C.; lowest, 18.7° C.; average for the week, 21.88° C.

Total rainfall for the week, 42.82 mm.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize, fruit port—Yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson reports as follows: Week ended June 1, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 8,500; number of deaths, 8; prevailing disease, yellow fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, not good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
May 26	Anselm	41	0	12	0
28	Spero	18	0	0	0

CANADA.

Inspection of immigrants at Vancouver, British Columbia.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Riggs reports as follows:

Month of May, 1905: Number of immigrants inspected, 415; number passed, 408; number certified for rejection on account of dangerous contagious diseases, 4.

Inspection of immigrants at Victoria, British Columbia.

Assistant Surgeon Glover reports as follows:

Month of May, 1905: Number of immigrants inspected, 120; number passed, 106; number rejected, 14; number certified for rejection on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, 9.

CHINA.

Reports from Shanghai—Inspection of vessels—Mortality—Diphtheria, enteric fever, and tuberculosis—Smallpox on ship Arthur Sewall—Vaccination.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, May 5 and 9, as follows:

During the week ended April 29, 1905, 1 supplemental bill of health was issued, and 1 vessel and 46 crew were inspected. Two cases of illness were investigated, neither of which proved to be of quarantin-

able nature. Manifests were viséed for 2,783 pieces of freight, and 20 pieces (human hair for shipment by steamship *Mongolia*) were disinfected with formalin.

The report of the municipal health officer shows for the week among foreigners 1 new case of enteric fever, and among natives 10 deaths from diphtheria and 23 deaths from tuberculosis. The total reported mortality was 4 foreigners and 118 natives.

There were no quarantinable diseases reported from outposts.

During the week ended May 6, 1905, 1 original and 2 supplemental bills of health were issued, and there were inspected 3 vessels, 358 crew, 41 cabin, and 416 steerage passengers with 62 pieces of baggage. Three emigrants for San Francisco by steamship *Mongolia* were inspected and passed. One case of smallpox was detected at final inspection on board the ship *Arthur Sewall*, bound to Honolulu. The vessel was detained, the case removed to the isolation hospital immediately (it was in the early papular stage), and all living quarters forward, including forecabin and midship house, together with all effects of the crew, were exposed to 5 per cent sulphur gas for eighteen hours, after which the men were bathed, the clothing they were wearing was dipped in 1 to 800 bichloride solution, and the houses were washed out with same solution. Twenty-four hours' sulphur fumigation was not insisted upon, in order that the ship might catch the tide and not be delayed for another twenty-four hours.

This vessel had another very mild case of smallpox develop in the person of an unvaccinated white sailor on the 9th ultimo, which case was immediately removed, and the living quarters and all effects of the crew were fumigated with 5 per cent sulphur gas for 24 hours, the men bathed and houses washed down with 1 to 800 bichloride solution, and the crew vaccinated.

The second case was in the person of a negro sailor who joined the ship on April 18, was vaccinated on the 20th, and presented on the 26th 3 most typical vaccine sores. On the 29th he complained of some nausea, pain, fever, chilliness, etc., in the evening, and at the inspection at 11 o'clock the next morning he was found to be in the papular stage of smallpox. He is now confined in the isolation hospital with a most severe attack of confluent smallpox.

This case is interesting, first, because the patient claims to have previously nursed smallpox without contracting it, although he was never vaccinated before; second, on account of the very short duration of the premonitory symptoms; and third, that notwithstanding the fact that he was successfully vaccinated nine full days before the first manifestation of the disease, the attack has not been modified, apparently, in the least degree.

The disease was in all probability contracted ashore, as the man was hardly on board long enough to contract it there, even if there had been a flaw in the disinfection, which I am sure there was not, as it was all done under my personal supervision.

The report of the municipal health officer shows for the week among foreigners 1 new case of enteric fever, and among natives 6 deaths from diphtheria and 19 deaths from tuberculosis. The total reported mortality was 1 foreigner and 117 natives.

It will be observed that smallpox does not figure in the report, although I personally reported the case above referred to, and in addition it is confined in the municipal isolation hospital.

I have made it a rule to advise masters sailing direct to any United States port or Manila to have their personnel vaccinated without regard to smallpox being reported officially, and to especially impress this upon them during the fall, winter, and spring, when the disease is most likely to prevail. I also make this suggestion to steerage passengers leaving here by the mail boats for San Francisco. There are, however, some masters and passengers who decline to accept the suggestion, and, of course, in such cases the matter has to be left to the quarantine officer at destination, in accordance with Bureau letter dated April 22, 1903. Each individual vaccinated is invariably furnished with a certificate to that effect.

No quarantinable diseases were reported from outports during the week.

CUBA.

Report from Habana—Inspection of vessels—Case of adenitis on steamship Seneca.

Surgeon Wertenbaker reports, June 6, as follows:

Week ended June 3, 1905: Vessels inspected and bills of health issued, 28; crew of outgoing vessels inspected, 1,169; passengers of outgoing vessels inspected, 1,357; certificates of vaccination issued for Colon, 18.

The American steamship *Seneca* had the second cook ill with adenitis of right groin.

The American steamship *Roanoke* left this port May 31, 1905, bound for Key West, without having the bill of health signed by the medical officer.

No quarantinable diseases have been reported in the city or island during the week.

Vaccination of emigrants for the Canal Zone.

During the month of May, 1905, certificates of vaccination were issued to 9 persons leaving this port for Ancon, Canal Zone.

Report from Nuevitas—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McConnell reports, June 4, as follows:

During the week ended June 3, 1905, bills of health were issued to the British steamship *Pocklington*, bound for Galveston, Tex., no cargo, crew 22; Spanish steamship *Saturnina*, general cargo, crew 36, bound for a port in the United States, via Cuban ports; Cuban steamship *Curityba*, bound for New York, crew 45, 34 passengers, general cargo, and Norwegian steamship *Lom*, bound for Galveston, Tex., no cargo, 27 crew. All vessels, crews, and passengers inspected.

No quarantinable disease has been reported during the week.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

Quarantine against arrivals from Grenada and the Grenadines replaced by medical inspection.

The following is received from Minister Swenson, at Copenhagen, under date of May 20:

The Government of the Danish West Indies has raised the quaran-

tine against vessels arriving from the island of Grenada and the Grenadines, declared on March 17, 1905.

All vessels, however, arriving from the above-mentioned islands will until further orders have their crews and passengers medically examined during a period of 15 days, counting the same from the day they leave the above-mentioned islands.

ECUADOR.

Report from Guayaquil—Mortality—Smallpox and yellow fever—Inspection and fumigation of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver reports, May 18, as follows:

Week ended May 16, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 60,000. Mortality from all causes 71, as follows: Yellow fever, 3; cerebral fever, 1; gastric fever, 2; infectious fever, 1; paludic fever, 3; pernicious fever, 9; enteric diseases, 11; grippe, 3; tetanus, 1; tuberculosis, 9; smallpox, 1; whooping cough, 2; stillbirths, 3; cause unknown, 1; from all other causes, 21.

During the week 1 vessel was fumigated; 3 bills of health and 6 immune certificates were issued; 16 passengers and 62 pieces of baggage were examined, as follows: May 15, steamship *Peru* from Chilean and Peruvian ports, cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, with 6 cabin and 10 steerage passengers from this port. Twenty-eight cabin and 7 steerage passengers from ports south were placed in quarantine to complete a period of 10 days from last port infected or suspected of being infected with plague. May 16, steamship *Ecuador*, a coasting steamer, cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, and Panama. Crew, 58; cabin passengers, 9; steerage passengers, 6; all told, 73. This latter vessel was not fumigated. The coasting vessels take bills of health for both Ancon and Panama.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, May 29, as follows:

Plague.

Egypt.—During the period from April 29 to May 6 there were registered 5 fresh cases of plague (with 4 deaths), namely 4 cases (3 deaths) in the district of Tukh, Province Kaliubieh, and 1 case (1 death) in Port Said.

British South Africa.—Cape Colony: During the week ended April 8 a fresh case of plague occurred in East London.

Cholera.

Russia.—Between May 2 and 4, according to an official report, 1 case of cholera occurred in Ashabad and 1 in Zarizyn.

Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended May 13 was a little lower than the rate of the preceding week, amounting, calculated on the year, to 17.1 per thousand of the population, this being considerably higher than the rate for the same week of last year, in which it amounted to only 13.7 per thousand. Of the large towns and cities of Germany, however, one-half showed less favorable health conditions than Berlin, including Breslau, Königsberg, Halle, Leipzig, Dresden, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Munich, Nuremberg, Stuttgart, and Karlsruhe. On the other hand, the following cities had a lower death rate than Berlin, viz, Hamburg, Bremen, Brunswick, Hanover, Cologne, Düsseldorf, Rixdorf (with 16 per thousand), Schöneberg (with 14.8), and Charlottenburg (with the minimum of 7.8). The rate of mortality of Berlin was lower than that of Paris and Vienna, while London showed more favorable figures than this city. The infant death rate, amounting to 4.2 per year and thousand, was higher than that of Hamburg, but lower than the Munich and Leipzig figure. There were registered 127 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, 128 deaths from acute diseases of the respiratory organs, 41 deaths from cancer, 10 deaths from measles, 7 deaths from diphtheria, 7 deaths from scarlet fever, and 3 deaths from influenza.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports, May 29 and 30, as follows: Week ended May 27, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; no deaths reported; prevailing diseases, malarial; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
May 23	Anselm.....	41	11	0	0
25.	Spero.....	18	0	0	0

The steamship *Anselm* cleared from Puerto Barrios.

Precautions taken to prevent introduction of yellow fever from Belize.

Upon the receipt of a letter from Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson, at Belize, notifying me of the existence of yellow fever at said port, I informed the governor of this department that yellow fever had made its appearance in Belize, and suggested that as this coast was free from infection so far, a quarantine against the Belize coast should be established to prevent, if possible, the introduction of the disease on this coast. I inclose a copy of the governor's reply, showing the steps taken to prevent the introduction of the fever here. Livingston, so far, has been in good health, and not even a suspicious case has made its appearance.

[Inclosure.]

LIVINGSTON, *May 24, 1905.*

Dr. R. H. PETERS,

In charge of the Quarantine Service of the United States.

I have taken due note of your attentive official communication dated this day, by which I am informed that the doctor in charge of the United States Quarantine Service at Belize has advised you of the presence of yellow fever in that port, all of which I immediately communicated to the President of this Republic for his action. Meantime, as a precautionary measure, I have ordered the authorities at Puerto Barrios and Santo Tomas not to issue clearances to vessels destined to ports on the coast of Belize, nor to permit vessels to enter from these ports.

I am, sir, with all consideration, yours very truly,

MANUEL B. HERNANDEZ.

*Yellow fever at Livingston—Information wired to health officers of Gulf States.*LIVINGSTON, *June 10, 1905.*WYMAN, *Washington.*

One yellow fever.

PETERS.

The above information was wired to Service quarantine officer, Gulf Quarantine: Sanitary Inspector J. Y. Porter, Key West, Fla.; Health Officer Goldthwaite, Mobile, Ala.; President Souchon, State board health, New Orleans, La., and State Health Officer Tabor, Austin, Tex.

HAWAII.

Reports from Honolulu—Supposed case of smallpox on army transport Sherman at Honolulu diagnosed chicken pox—Scarlet fever case from U. S. ship Lawton—Plague at Hilo.

Chief Quarantine Officer Cofer reports, May 18, 24, and 25, as follows:

A supposed case of smallpox was removed from the U. S. army transport *Sherman* on May 13, 1905. The *Sherman* had already sailed for Manila and put back in order to land the case. On the day following the case was seen to have many of the characteristics of chicken pox. Subsequent developments proved the latter diagnosis.

I have received a case of scarlet fever with 1 direct contact from the U. S. naval training ship *Lawton*; this in accordance with a request from the commandant at the naval station.

PLAGUE AT HILO.

MAY 25, 1905.

Two cases of plague are said to have occurred in Hilo during the past ten days. The first case is recovering and the diagnosis has been determined by the clinical symptoms. The second case is living at

this writing, but the prognosis is doubtful. I will advise you of further developments. I am informed that the agents of the board of health are taking the proper course in the way of disinfection.

, HONDURAS.

Report from Ceiba, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson reports as follows: Week ended June 3, 1905. Present officially estimated population, about 4,000; no deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial, mostly mild type; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
May 28	Nicaragua	18	0	0	0
June 1	Rosina	29	0	0	0
2	Harold	21	0	0	0

Coast towns of Honduras quarantine against Belize and Puerto Cortez.

JUNE 1, 1905.

The sanitary condition of this port and environs remains good, and the reports from the towns along the coast contain nothing of a suspicious character.

The port surgeon seems quite willing to cooperate in both furnishing information and taking such steps as he can to prevent the entrance of infection. Also the local authorities are doing what they can to prevent any importation of suspicious or infected cases into the towns along the coast or the Islands of Utila and Ruatan. All of these points have declared quarantine against Puerto Cortez and Belize.

But there still remains a certain element of danger in the small craft (supposed to be engaged in smuggling) which from time to time touch at various points along the coast, also at the Bay Islands, mostly during the night without the knowledge of the authorities. Many of these craft come direct from Belize.

The nearest point to Puerto Cortez, at which the ships in this trade load, is the town of Tela, and a note from the American consular agent there, dated May 30, 1905, stated that there were no infectious or contagious diseases in the place. Moreover, on the 28th ultimo, when in this city, the comandante of Tela personally assured me that he intended to do his best to prevent any infection from getting into the place.

Report from Puerto Cortez, fruit port—Yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carter reports as follows: Week ended May 26, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 4,000; number of deaths, 3; prevailing diseases, yellow fever and malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, infected.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
May 20	Gyller	14	1	0	0
23	Habil	16	0	0	0
25	Anselm	41	0	11	0
25	Chelston	33	8	0	0

Steamship Chelston bound for Boston via Bluefields.

JUNE 1, 1905.

I have to report another death from yellow fever, making three deaths in all. The situation here at present is 2 cases on hand. Three have died and there are several suspects, 2 of which I think will prove to be yellow fever. The last case reported is that of the surgeon to a fruit company. This case has been favorable from the beginning, and he should recover. Since the outbreak of yellow fever at this port the town is receiving a good cleaning and oiling. Every house in which there is any kind of sickness is being fumigated, and patients are all being treated under mosquito bars.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Infectious diseases in Italy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon McLoughlin reports, May 29, as follows:

During the week ended May 27, 1905, the following ships were inspected at Naples, Messina, and Palermo:

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
May 21	Nord America	New York	907	60	1,200
22	Napolitan Prince	do	504	45	850
23	Buenos Aires	do	889	95	1,150
23	Georgia	do	293	25	550
24	Cretic	do	2,083	250	2,850
25	Gallia	do	841	90	1,220
25	Liguria	do	1,094	55	1,680
26	Weimar	do	1,565	150	1,750
27	Equità	do	975	80	1,450

MESSINA.

May 23	Napolitan Prince	New York	227	70	263
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PALERMO.

May 21	Perugia	New York	275	50	350
22	Nord America	do	270	60	375
24	Napolitan Prince	do	385	65	539

Rejections recommended.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Tra- choma.	Favus.	Suspected trachoma.	Suspected favus.	Other causes.	Total.
May 21	Nord America	28	11	23	10	3	75
22	Napolitan Prince	12	1	6	3	5	27
23	Buenos Aires	16	4	12	9	8	49
23	Georgia	6	1	10	1	.....	18
24	Cretic	39	7	30	3	17	96
25	Gallia	38	3	16	.....	3	60
25	Liguria	36	7	16	4	2	65
26	Weimar	23	1	29	1	7	61
27	Equita	32	4	15	2	5	58
		230	39	157	33	50	509

MESSINA.

May 23	Napolitan Prince	25	1	2	28
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PALERMO.

May 21	Perugia	19
22	Nord America	32
24	Napolitan Prince	36
		87	87

For the week ended May 18, 1905, following reports were officially registered:

Smallpox.—There were reported 2 cases in 2 communes in the province of Lecce; 5 cases in the province of Vicenza; 2 cases in the province of Cosenza; 9 cases at Palermo; 12 cases at Catania, and 10 cases in 4 communes of the province of Catania.

Measles.—Epidemic at Solopaca (Benevento) and at Latiano (Lecce).

Scarlatina.—There were reported 20 cases at St. Giovanni Gemini; 11 cases at Cammarata in the province of Gorgenti.

Enteric fever.—Very few cases in few provinces. No cases of other contagious diseases were reported during the week under consideration.

MEXICO.

Report from Tampico—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Mortuary statistics.—

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick reports, June 5, as follows:

Week ended June 3, 1905:

Inspected and passed steamships	3
Inspected and passed personnel (crews)	235
Inspected and passed passengers	123
Fumigated and passed steamships	5

The American steamship *Santiago*, one of the above-named steamships inspected and passed, sailed via Cuba, and was therefore fumigated by the Cuban medical officer stationed at this port.

Mortuary report.

Pernicious fever, 2; uræmia, 1; tuberculosis, 3; intermittent fever 1; diarrhea, 1; aneurism aorta, 1; malarial cachexia, 1; atrophic cir-

rhusis of liver, 1; pleurisy, 2; infantile eclampsia, 1; gastro-enteritis, 2; malarial anæmia, 1; total 17. Mortality rate 44.20.

The rainy season has now commenced and the atmosphere is somewhat cooler. Many mosquito ovæ, larvæ, and pupæ were washed away by the recent rains, but those that reached maturity are more likely to remain with us now; in fact the increase is already perceptible. No quarantinable diseases reported during the week. Situation remains encouraging.

Report from Vera Cruz—Inspection and fumigation of vessels.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, June 1 and 3, as follows:

Week ended May 27, 1905.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	10
Vessels fumigated with sulphur to kill mosquitoes.....	2
Crew inspected and passed.....	355
Passengers inspected and passed.....	266

No quarantinable disease was reported during the week.

Week ended June 3, 1905.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	4
Crew inspected and passed.....	152
Passengers inspected and passed.....	112

No quarantinable disease was reported during the week.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Layton reports as follows: Week ended May 31, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; no deaths; prevailing diseases, mild type of malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels: Schooner *Abbie Bowker*, included in last weekly report, did not leave May 22, was delayed, but sailed May 26. Sloop *Gold Fish* (Spanish Honduras) cleared 29th for Bocas del Toro, having complied with rules prescribed for vessels bound to Republic of Panama.

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
May 27	Alabama	19	3	2	.....
28	Chelston	33	0	8	.....
29	Sloop Gold Fish	6	1	2	.....
31	Imperator	19	2	15	.....

PANAMA.

Report from Colon—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Yellow fever on the Isthmus.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports, May 29 and 30, as follows:

During the week ended May 27, 1905, the following vessels cleared for ports in the United States and were granted bills of health:

British bark *Hornet*, for Ship Island, May 22, with 8 crew and no passengers.

American steamship *Orizaba*, for New York, May 22, with 68 crew and 60 passengers.

Norwegian steamship *Ellis*, for New Orleans via Bocas del Toro, May 23, with 34 crew and no passengers.

American schooner *Augustus H. Babcock*, for Tampa, May 25, with 12 crew and no passengers.

British steamship *Eskside*, for a port in the United States via Daiquiri, Cuba, May 27, with 26 crew and no passengers.

The living compartments of the Norwegian steamship *Ellis*, bound for New Orleans via Bocas del Toro, were fumigated under my supervision with 2 pounds of sulphur to the 1,000 cubic feet for 2 hours.

The British steamship *Eskside*, bound for Daiquiri, Cuba, was fumigated in her living compartments by the quarantine officer of Colon at the request of the agents of the steamship company.

Yellow fever on the Isthmus.

During the week ended May 29, 1905, 3 new cases of yellow fever have been officially reported on the Isthmus, 1 at Ancon and 2 at Colon.

All of the patients are recent arrivals on the Isthmus. The one in Colon Hospital can be clearly traced to the same locality from which the last case, reported in Colon on May 15, was taken. The last case reported in Panama, that of a carpenter in the employ of the Canal Commission, was found at Gorgona, a station about 19 miles distant from Panama. I have not been informed as to the source of infection in this case.

MAY 30, 1905.

One more case of yellow fever was reported by the board of diagnosis in the Colon Hospital to-day.

This patient has been only two weeks resident on the Isthmus, and as he came to Colon from Panama on the afternoon of the 26th instant, it is reasonable to infer that he contracted the infection in that city.

Report from Bocas del Toro, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports as follows: Week ended May 26, 1905. Present officially estimated population not obtainable; 2 deaths; prevailing disease, malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage.
May 20	Taunton.....	New Orleans	26	2	0	3
20	J. B. Camors	Colon		3	0	(a)
23	Herald	do		21	0	(a)
23	Hispania	Mobile via Limon.	20	0	0	0
24	Brewster	Mobile	32	0	0	0
25	Washington	Colon		2	0	(a)
25	Fort Morgan.....	Mobile.....	24	1	0	3

a Not inspected.

PERU.

Report from Callao—Plague—Vaccination of personnel on vessels from Chilean ports—Smallpox in Valparaiso.

Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, May 15, as follows:
Week ended May 7, and including the 8th, 9th, and 10th.

PLAGUE.

	New cases.	Recovered.	Died.	Remaining.
Lima.....	2	1	2	4
Chiclayo.....	1	2	0	8
Eten.....	0	1	0	2
Lambayeque.....	0	1	0	2
Mollendo.....	4	9	2	39
Callao.....	1	0	0	0
Total.....	8	14	4	55

The case which occurred in Callao was removed to the lazaretto near Lima. Sanitary Inspector Romero visited one of the suspicious cases in Payta and informs me that the case was one of plague. The patient died on the 6th.

The personnel of all vessels arriving from Chilean ports (except persons who have been recently vaccinated or are immune) are required to be vaccinated in Ilo. It is hoped that calls at Eten and Pacasmayo by north-bound Panama steamers are soon to be resumed.

Doctor Tamayo, director of the hygienic laboratory in Lima, who has just returned from Valparaiso, informs me that there are about 15 new cases of smallpox per day (average) in that place at present.

I am indebted to the Director de Salubridad for the official report on plague in Peru.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Quarantine transactions of the Service in the Philippine Islands during the month of February, 1905.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, April 3, as follows:

PORT OF MANILA.

Bills of health issued:

To steamers for—

United States ports.....	5
Foreign ports.....	36
Domestic ports.....	153

To sailing vessels for—

United States ports.....	0
Foreign ports.....	0
Domestic ports.....	105

Total..... 299

Vessels inspected:

Steamers from—

United States ports.....	4
Foreign ports.....	45
Domestic ports.....	154

Vessels inspected—Continued.

Sailing vessels from—	
United States ports	0
Foreign ports	2
Domestic ports	102
Total	307

Passengers on arriving boats inspected:

On steamers—	
Cabin	1,022
Steerage	4,287
On sailing vessels—	
Cabin	3
Steerage	488
Total	5,800

Persons vaccinated:

On steamers—	
Crew	1,405
Passengers	42
On sailing vessels—	
Crew	392
Passengers	0
Total	1,839

Crew on arriving steamers inspected	9,392
Crew on arriving sailing vessels inspected	966
Persons quarantined for observation, suspects and contacts	857
Bathed and effects disinfected	791
Remaining in quarantine from January	103
Remaining in quarantine February 28	754
Vessels remaining in quarantine from January	2
In quarantine	3
Remaining in quarantine February 28	1
Steamers disinfected	2
Sailing vessels disinfected	0
Steamers fumigated to exterminate vermin	11
Sailing vessels fumigated to exterminate vermin	6
Cases of quarantinable diseases detected on vessels, smallpox	3
Pieces of baggage disinfected on steamers	1,746
Disinfected on sailing vessels	0
Inspected and passed	0

(Outgoing.)

Vessels remaining in quarantine from January	0
Steamers sailing without quarantine inspected and passed	4
Sailing vessels sailing without quarantine inspected and passed	0
Steamers disinfected	3
Sailing vessels disinfected	0
Crew on steamers inspected	271
Crew on sailing vessels inspected	0
Passengers on steamers inspected	799
Passengers on sailing vessels inspected	0
Crew bathed and effects disinfected	161
Passengers bathed and effects disinfected	664
Persons vaccinated	46
Pieces of baggage disinfected	1,483
Pieces of baggage inspected and passed	2,017

PORT OF ILOILO.

Bills of health issued:

To steamers for—

United States ports	2
Foreign ports	4
Domestic ports	60

To sailing vessels for—

United States ports	0
Foreign ports	0
Domestic ports	47

Total 113

Vessels inspected:

Steamers from—

United States ports	0
Foreign ports	6
Domestic ports	55

Sailing vessels from—

United States ports	0
Foreign ports	0
Domestic ports	56

Total 117

Passengers on arriving boats inspected:

On steamers—

Cabin	138
Steerage	669

On sailing vessels—

Cabin	0
Steerage	151

Total 895

Crew on arriving steamers inspected	1,962
Crew on arriving sailing vessels inspected	592
Persons vaccinated	595
Persons bathed and effects disinfected	0
Persons remaining in quarantine from January	0
Persons detained in quarantine	0
Persons remaining in quarantine February 28	0
Cases of quarantinable diseases detected on vessels	0
Vessels disinfected	0
Steamers fumigated to exterminate vermin	3
Sailing vessels fumigated to exterminate vermin	1
Vessels remaining in quarantine from January	0
Entering quarantine	0
Remaining in quarantine February 28	0

PORT OF CEBU.

Bills of health issued:

To steamers for—

United States ports	2
Foreign ports	3
Domestic ports	82

To sailing vessels for—

United States ports	0
Foreign ports	0
Domestic ports	24

Total 111

Vessels inspected:

Steamers from—

United States ports.....	0
Foreign ports.....	7
Domestic ports.....	87

Sailing vessels from—

United States ports.....	0
Foreign ports.....	1
Domestic ports.....	327

Total.....	422
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Passengers on arriving boats inspected:

On steamers—

Cabin.....	159
Steerage.....	1,031

On sailing vessels—

Cabin.....	0
Steerage.....	672

Total.....	1,862
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Crew on arriving steamers inspected.....	3,144
--	-------

Crew on arriving sailing vessels inspected.....	2,118
---	-------

Persons bathed and effects disinfected.....	0
---	---

Persons detained in quarantine.....	0
-------------------------------------	---

Persons vaccinated.....	0
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Vessels disinfected.....	0
--------------------------	---

Steamers fumigated to exterminate vermin.....	4
---	---

Sailing vessel fumigated to exterminate vermin.....	1
---	---

Vessels entering quarantine during the month.....	0
---	---

Vessels remaining in quarantine February 28.....	0
--	---

Cases of quarantinable diseases detected on vessels.....	0
--	---

PORT OF ZAMBOANGA.

Vessels inspected:

Steamer from foreign ports.....	1
Sailing vessel from domestic ports.....	1

Total.....	2
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Passengers on arriving boats inspected:

On steamer.....	0
On sailing vessel.....	0

Crew on arriving steamers inspected.....	41
--	----

Crew on arriving sailing vessels inspected.....	10
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Vessels in quarantine.....	0
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PORT OF JOLO.

Vessels inspected:

Steamer from foreign ports.....	1
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Passengers on arriving boats inspected:

On steamers—

Cabin.....	2
Steerage.....	28

Total.....	30
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Crew on arriving steamers inspected.....	65
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Vessels in quarantine.....	0
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PORTO RICO.

Report from Ponce—Mortality during April, 1905.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Torres reports, May 23, as follows:

Number and causes of deaths in Ponce jurisdiction during the month of April, 1905.

Digestive system	29	Cancer	2
Nervous system	12	Accidents	5
Circulatory system	9	Grippe	4
Respiratory system	12	Old age	5
Malarial fever	4	Congenital malformation	5
Tuberculosis	29	Metritis	1
Diphtheria	2	Uncinariasis	5
Puerperal fever	2	Hydroemia	3
Anæmia	3		
Nephritis	3	Total	137
Syphilis	2		

WEST INDIES.

Report from Barbados—Inspection of vessels—Examination of laborers for the Canal Zone—Smallpox on Brazilian training ship Benjamin Constant.

Assistant Surgeon Ward reports, May 31, as follows:

During the week ended May 27, 1905, bills of health were issued to 4 steamships and 4 sailing vessels, with 185 crew, 11 cabin and 27 steerage passengers. Of this number I inspected 2 steamships, 2 sailing vessels, 80 crew, 1 cabin and 27 steerage passengers. There were 2 crew, 9 cabin and 11 steerage passengers taken on at this port.

On May 22 I viséed the bill of health of the Republic of Panama issued to the Royal Mail steamship *Orinoco*, bound to Colon, via ports on the Caribbean Sea, with 136 crew, 24 laborers, and passengers. There were 20 military invalids from Southampton, bound to Jamaica, of whom 4 were suffering from syphilis, 1 from anchylostomiasis, 2 from tuberculosis of the lungs, 2 from epilepsy, etc. I issued 19 certificates of vaccination to deck passengers for Colon and 88 to laborers recruited for work on the Panama Canal.

For the two weeks ended May 27 I examined 194 men, to ascertain their fitness to act as laborers for work on the Panama Canal, and rejected 57.

On Saturday morning, May 27, the Brazilian training ship *Benjamin Constant*, with 457 officers and men, arrived at this port 15 days from Pernambuco. At 5 a. m. that morning, while at sea, one of the midshipmen died of confluent smallpox.

The health of this island is good. No quarantinable diseases have been reported.

Report from Castries, St. Lucia Island—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Health conditions.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Fricks reports, May 13 and 27, as follows:

Week ended May 13, 1905: Vessels going to United States ports inspected and given supplemental bills of health, 6; vessels fumigated, 0.

Sanitary conditions around the port of Castries good. No quarantinable disease present.

Week ended May 27, 1905: Supplemental bills of health issued to 4 vessels bound for United States ports. British steamer *Drumgarth*, from western South American ports and bound for New Orleans, was fumigated May 22.

The sanitary conditions of the port remain good.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTRIES AND
CITIES—UNTABULATED.

AFRICA—*Sierra Leone*.—Two weeks ended May 12, 1905. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths 50. No deaths from contagious diseases reported. Smallpox epidemic.

CANADA—*Ontario—Hamilton*.—Month of May, 1905. Estimated population, 57,651. Total number of deaths 67, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 2, measles 2, scarlet fever 1, and 10 from tuberculosis.

Quebec—Sherbrooke.—Month of May, 1905. Estimated population, 13,000. Total number of deaths 10, including 1 from enteric fever.

ITALY—*Naples*.—Month of March, 1905. Estimated population, 579,768. Total number of deaths 1,362, including diphtheria 6, enteric fever 6, measles 4, whooping cough 1, and 66 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended May 20, 1905, correspond to an annual rate of 14.4 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,609,377.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended May 20, 1905. Estimated population, 286,799. Total number of deaths 156, including diphtheria 2, measles 1, scarlet fever 4, whooping cough 7, and 11 from phthisis pulmonalis.

London.—One thousand two hundred and sixty-eight deaths were registered during the week, including measles 41, scarlet fever 11, diphtheria 7, whooping cough 35, enteric fever 3, smallpox 1, and 15 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 14.1 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,745 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 1 from diphtheria, 1 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, and 2 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended May 20, 1905, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 19.6 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,959. The lowest rate was recorded in Ballymena, viz, 4.8, and the highest in Newtownards, viz, 51.5, per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 149 deaths were registered, including measles 2, whooping cough 1, and 28 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended May 20, 1905, correspond to an annual rate of 16.7 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,749,917. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Greenock, viz, 8.9, and the highest

in Glasgow, viz, 19.4 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 560, including diphtheria 3, measles 26, scarlet fever 1, and 25 from whooping cough.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—*Manila*.—Month of January, 1905. Estimated population, 219,941. Total number of deaths 756, including enteric fever 8, plague 6, smallpox 1, and 86 from tuberculosis.

WEST INDIES—*St. Thomas*.—Three months ended March 31, 1905. Estimated population, 11,012. Total number of deaths, 211, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, and 11 from tuberculosis.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, December 31, 1904, to June 16, 1905.

[Reports received by the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, from American consuls through the Department of State, and from other sources.]

[For reports received from June 25 to December 30, 1904, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 30, 1904.]

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Tientsin	Mar. 4-11	1	1	
India:				
Bombay	Nov. 31-Mar. 28		8	
Calcutta	Nov. 19-May 6		1,569	
Madras Presidency	Mar. 6-31	10	7	
Persia:				
Teheran	May 12		3	
Russian Empire:				
Alexandropol District	Nov. 23-Dec. 7	3		
Astrakhan Province	Nov. 23-Jan. 8	9		
Etshniadsin District	Nov. 23-Dec. 7	35	28	
Jelissavetpol District	Nov. 22-26	32		
Kuba District	Nov. 21-Dec. 1	20	14	
Nachitshevan District	Nov. 23-29	213	152	
Nowobajazet District	Nov. 23-Dec. 7	18	12	
Don Province	Feb. 5-17	7	3	
Samara Province	Nov. 23-Dec. 21	180		
Saratov Province	Nov. 23-Jan. 23	78	35	
Sharuro-Daralageski District	Nov. 23-Dec. 7	725	618	
Uralsk	Nov. 1-Feb. 10			Epidemic.
Zarizyn	May 2-4	1		
Trans-Caspian territory and Central Asia—				
Askabad	Dec. 8-May 4	7		
Kaachka	Dec. 27	1		
Serachs	Nov. 23-Dec. 14	51	27	
Tashkent	Dec. 8-31	29	19	
Trans-Caucasia—				
Baku	Nov. 14-Feb. 24	416	318	
Batum	Dec. 1-7	3		
Lenkoran	Dec. 8-28	251	226	
Erivan	Dec. 1-Jan. 30	1,057	695	
Tiflis	Nov. 23-29	4		
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Dec. 11-17		1	
Turkey (general)	Nov. 28-Jan. 28	712	570	Jan. 1-Dec. 26, 1904: 10,466 cases; 9,192 deaths.
Bagdad	Nov. 20-28	1	3	
Ravandouz	Nov. 20-Dec. 19	220	196	
Van	Jan. 2-28	131	62	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Para	Dec. 1-Apr. 17		67	
Pernambuco	Nov. 1-Mar. 12		2	
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 7-May 14	291	89	84 cases and 34 deaths reported from April 18 to May 2.
British Honduras:				
Belize	May 25-June 1	4	4	
Cuba:				
Habana	Jan. 6	3	2	From Austrian ss. Dora from La Guaira and Colon.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	Jan. 1-May 19		53	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Guatemala:				
Livingston	June 10.....	1	.....
Honduras:				
Puerto Cortez	May 25-29.....	5	3	
Mexico:				
Oaxaca— (Juchitan and Tehuan- tepec.)	Dec. 18-Apr. 5...	8	1	
Veracruz— (Coatzacoalcos, Taxis- tepec, Tierra Blan- ca, and Veracruz.)	Dec. 11-May 27..	23	12	
Yucatan— Merida	Jan. 15-Apr. 15..	5	2	
Panama:				
Colon	Jan. 23-May 31...	19	6	
Panama	Dec. 1-31.....	7	.....
	Jan. 1-May 31....	70	23	Six cases and 2 deaths from U. S. S. Boston.
Venezuela:				
Caracas	Dec. 17-Jan. 7....	3	.....
La Guaira and vicinity	Jan. 1-7.....	.....	6	
Maracaibo.....	Dec. 5-May 4....	3	3	

PLAGUE.

Africa:				
British East Africa—				
Kisumu	Jan. 5-12 .....	.....	.....	Present.
Maharoni	Jan. 19	1	.....
Mombassa	Feb. 11	25	25	
Port Florence	Jan. 1-19	20	8	
British South Africa—				
Cape Colony—				
East London	Dec. 25-April 29..	34	21	Including deaths of cases from King William's Town at hos- pital.
Fort Beaufort.....	May 6.....	2	1	
King William's Town.	Apr. 8-May 4....	8	3	
Port Elizabeth	Dec. 3-May 6....	6	2	
Durban—				
Durban	Nov. 27-Feb. 11..	7	6	
Portuguese East Africa—				
Mozambique	Feb. 2 .....	.....	.....	Epidemic.
Arabia:				
Aden (general)	Dec. 1-May 12...	1,976	1,712	One case from Austrian ss. Im- perator from Bombay.
Mekka	Mar. 1-31 .....	.....	.....	Present.
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Jan. 28.....	1	1	
Leones	Mar. 28	12	.....
Salta State	Dec. 15	1	.....
San Nicolas.....	Mar. 20 .....	.....	3	
Santa Fe	Dec. 27	1	1	
Australia:				
New South Wales—				
General	Feb. 19-25	3	3	
Clarence and Rich- mond River districts.	Jan. 10-Feb. 18...	4	2	
Newcastle	Mar. 27-Apr. 13..	4	1	
Queensland—				
Brisbane and vicinity.	Jan. 2-Apr. 8....	26	10	
Bundaberg	Feb. 3	1	1	
Townsville	Dec. 9	1	.....
Brazil:				
Bahia	Nov. 27-Jan. 7...	.....	12	
Guaratingueta.....	Jan. 13	1	.....
Nictheroy	Dec. 1-Feb. 28...	.....	2	
Para	Feb. 1-26	4	2	
Pernambuco	Nov. 1-15 .....	.....	1	
Pindamonhangaba.....	Feb. 18 .....	.....	.....	Do.
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 7-Apr. 16...	254	113	
Santos	Dec. 4-11 .....	.....	1	
Sao Paulo	Jan. 23-29 .....	.....	1	
Taubete	Feb. 18 .....	.....	1	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Chile:				
Antofagasta	Mar. 28	1	.....	Also reported present May 11.
Arica	Dec. 11—Mar. 20 ..	3	2	
Atacama	Mar. 15 .....	.....	.....	Present.
Chanaral	May 11 .....	.....	.....	Reported present.
Copapo	Mar. 15 .....	.....	.....	Present.
Coquimbo	Mar. 14 .....	.....	.....	Do.
Iquique	Dec. 4—Mar. 27 ..	4	2	
Pisagua	Feb. 9—Apr. 17 ..	229	.....
Santiago	Dec. 2 .....	.....	1	
Valparaiso	Mar. 20—31 .....	.....	1	
China:				
Amoy	May 10 .....	.....	.....	Do.
Fuchow	Apr. 30 .....	.....	.....	Do.
Hongkong	Jan. 1—Apr. 22 ..	24	24	
Egypt:				
General	Jan. 1—May 4	22	16	Two deaths from Egyptian ss. Aida, from Suez.
Alexandria	Apr. 1—May 12 ..	3	2	
Port Said	Dec. 4—May 6	6	7	
Magaga District	Mar. 29—Apr. 8 ..	2	1	Total number of cases for year 1904: 4,343, with 3,234 deaths.
Suez	Dec. 10—Mar. 4 ..	29	17	
Tukh District	Nov. 27—May 8 ..	28	22	
Formosa (general)	Jan. 1—May 2	1,302	1,149	
Bioritzu	Apr. 20—30	1	.....
Ensuiko	Feb. 1—Apr. 30 ..	39	38	
Gilan	Feb. 1—Apr. 30 ..	35	32	
Kagi	Feb. 1—Apr. 30 ..	100	81	
Kelung	Apr. 20—30	2	3	
Shinchiku	Feb. 1—Apr. 30 ..	60	67	
Taihoku	Feb. 1—Apr. 30 ..	150	136	
Tainan	Feb. 1—Apr. 30 ..	30	22	
Great Britain:				
Leith	May 7—13	4	1	From steamship Crewe Hall from Rangoon. On ss. Weybridge from the Rio de la Plata.
Liverpool	Feb. 7 .....	.....	1	
London	Nov. 30	1	.....
Hawaii:				
Aiea	Mar. 2 .....	.....	1	
Hilo	May 15—25	2	.....
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Oct. 29—Apr. 29 ..	144,588	110,464	Three cases imported.
Madras Presidency	Oct. 29—Apr. 29 ..	9,464	7,407	
Bengal	Oct. 29—Apr. 29 ..	119,114	106,141	
United Provinces	Oct. 29—Apr. 29 ..	338,517	308,921	
Punjab	Oct. 29—Apr. 29 ..	297,180	219,662	
Burma	Dec. 4—Apr. 29 ..	959	837	
Central Provinces (including Berar)	Oct. 29—Apr. 29 ..	13,786	10,957	
Assam	Mar. 5—Apr. 29 ..	1	.....
Mysore State	Oct. 29—Apr. 29 ..	9,899	7,605	
Hyderabad State	Oct. 29—Apr. 29 ..	15,778	13,722	
Central India	Oct. 29—Apr. 29 ..	4,758	3,786	Imported.
Rajputana	Oct. 29—Apr. 29 ..	26,091	22,023	
Kashmir	Oct. 29—Apr. 29 ..	2,501	1,554	
N. W. F. Province	Mar. 18—Apr. 29 ..	2	2	
Grand total		982,638	843,081	
Japan:				
Hioyo	Dec. 14 .....	.....	1	
Hiroshima	Apr. 12	1	1	
Kobe	Dec. 16	1	.....
Osaka	May 9 .....	.....	1	
Tokyo	Apr. 18—May 10 ..	.....	2	
Mauritius	Dec. 10—Mar. 16 ..	67	36	
Peru:				
Arequipa	Mar. 20 .....	.....	.....	Present.
Cajamarca	Mar. 10 .....	.....	.....	Do.
Callao	Feb. 9—May 10 ..	3	.....
Chepen	To Apr. 30	5	8	
Chiclayo	Mar. 13—May 10 ..	58	60	
Eten	Nov. 1—Apr. 30 ..	44	9	
Guadalupe	Nov. 1—Mar. 19 ..	44	1	
Huanchaco	To Mar. 26	53	1	
Lambayeque	Nov. 1—Apr. 30 ..	35	8	
Lima	Nov. 1—May 10 ..	56	11	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Peru—Continued.				
Mollendo	Mar. 4-May 10...	97	37	
Pacasmayo	Nov. 1-Dec. 26 ..	2	2	
Payta	May 6	1	1	
Pueblo Nuevo	Jan. 26	2	2	
San Pablo	Mar. 13-Apr. 2...	3	6	
Philippine Islands:				
Cebu	Jan. 15-Apr. 22...	5	1	
Manila	Dec. 4-Apr. 29 ..	24	21	
Russia:				
Ural Territory	Dec. 26-Jan. 16 ..	143	142	Number of deaths from Nov. 30 to Jan. 9, 340.
Vigatka Province—Slobodskoi.	Oct. 18-Dec. 14 ..	247		
Siam:				
Bangkok	Dec. 15-Jan. 24...		14	New cases reported during month of April, 1905.
Spain:				
Cadiz	Apr. 1-30		1	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Nov. 5-Apr. 15...		15	

SMALLPOX.

Africa:				
Cape Colony—				
Cape Town	Feb. 12-Apr. 22 ..	7		
Liberia—				
Monrovia	Mar. 5-11	10	2	
Sierra Leone	Jan. 28-May 6	241		Gradually disappearing, May 6.
Argentina:				
Bahia Blanca	Feb. 26			Present.
Buenos Ayres	Nov. 12-Jan. 31 ..	324	57	
Austria-Hungary:				
Bosnia and Herzegovina ..	Jan. 1-Feb. 28 ..	60	3	
Irague	Dec. 4-31	44		
Belgium:				
Brussels	Dec. 18-Apr. 1 ..		2	
Ghent	Apr. 2-May 13 ..		2	
Brazil:				
Bahia	Nov. 27-Mar. 25...	93	8	
Niteroy	Dec. 1-Feb. 28 ..		138	
Fara	Dec. 1-Apr. 17 ..		174	
Pernambuco	Nov. 1-Apr. 15 ..		1,059	
Porte Allegre	Feb. 22			Do.
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 6-May 14 ..	1,127	364	
Santos	Dec. 4-Apr. 16 ..		7	
Sao Paulo	Jan. 1-15		3	
Victoria	Feb. 7-18	19	1	
Canada:				
New Brunswick—				
Chatham	Apr. 10	9		
Ontario—				
Hamilton	Mar. 1-June 4 ..	13		
Chile:				
Antofagasta	Jan. 25-Feb. 28 ..		3	
Arica	Mar. 17	1	1	From Chilean ss. Palena.
Port Montt	Mar. 16			Epidemic.
Santiago	Jan. 2-Apr. 18 ..	2		
Valparaiso	Mar. 4			Present.
	May 10			Fifteen cases daily.
China:				
Hongkong	Jan. 1-Apr. 22 ..	53	22	
Niuchwang	Apr. 8			Present.
Shanghai	Nov. 12-May 6 ..		610	One case on U. S. turret ship Monadnock, and 2 cases on ship Arthur Sewall.
Colombia:				
Cartagena	Mar. 27-Apr. 1 ..	1	1	
Denmark:				
Copenhagen	Feb. 19-Mar. 11 ..	2		
Ecuador:				
Colta	Feb. 7			Present.
Colombo	Feb. 7			Do.
Guamote	Feb. 7			Do.
Guayaquil	Jan. 1-May 16 ..		29	Three cases, 1 death from Chilean ss. Palena, from Chilean and Peruvian ports.
Porto Viejo	Feb. 15-21			Present.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Formosa	Jan. 1-Mar. 31 ...	20	.....
France:				
Lyon	Dec. 3-May 13 ...	4	.....
Marseille	Mar. 1-31 .....	.....	1	
Nantes	Feb. 9-Mar. 17 ...	82	16	
Paris	Dec. 11-May 20 ...	377	39	
Rouen	Nov. 1-Jan. 31 ...	.....	16	
St. Etienne	Feb. 1-Apr. 15 ...	7	.....
Germany:				
General	Apr. 15-May 10 ...	26	.....
Bremen	Jan. 8-Mar. 25 ...	8	.....
Great Britain and Ireland:				
Belfast	Jan. 7-Apr. 1 ...	.....	2	
Birmingham	Feb. 19-May 27 ...	12	.....
Bradford	Dec. 3-May 20 ...	112	7	
Bristol	May 7-27	4	.....
Cardiff	Mar. 5-May 27 ...	7	.....
Dundee	Dec. 11-Jan. 14 ...	5	.....
Edinburgh	Feb. 12-Apr. 22 ...	5	.....
Glasgow	Dec. 10-Mar. 17 ...	5	1	
Hull	Dec. 25-Apr. 8 ...	36	2	
Leeds	Dec. 18-May 27 ...	183	37	
Leith	Feb. 12-Apr. 8 ...	9	.....
Liverpool	Jan. 15-May 13 ...	3	.....
London	Dec. 11-May 27 ...	84	2	
Manchester	Dec. 11-Feb. 4 ...	7	.....
Newcastle on Tyne	Dec. 4-May 27 ...	133	2	
Nottingham	Dec. 11-May 6 ...	25	.....
Sheffield	Mar. 12-18	2	.....
Southampton	Mar. 26-May 27 ...	17	5	Eleven cases and 1 death from ss. Nile, from Buenos Ayres, and 1 case from ss. Kenilworth Castle, from South Africa.
South Shields	Dec. 4-May 27 ...	91	5	
West Hartlepool	Feb. 4-11	3	.....
Hawaii:				
Honolulu	Feb. 17-Apr. 24 ...	3	.....	One from ss. Sonoma, from San Francisco, and one from ss. Coptic, from oriental ports.
India:				
Bombay	Nov. 30-May 9 ...	.....	1,762	
Calcutta	Nov. 19-May 6 ...	.....	121	
Karachi	Dec. 14-May 7 ...	158	40	
Madras	Dec. 17-May 5 ...	.....	66	
Italy:				
General	Dec. 1-31, 1904 ...	941	.....
Catania	May 7-13, 1905 ...	40	1	
Milan	Dec. 9-May 25 ...	67	52	
Naples	Dec. 1-31, 1905 ...	1	.....
Palermo	Feb. 1-28 .....	.....	1	
Palermo	Dec. 11-May 20 ...	261	56	
Japan:				
Ehime	Jan. 22-28	26	.....
Fukuoka	Jan. 22-28	2	.....
Hakodate	Jan. 18	1	.....	From a Br. vessel from Shanghai.
Hiroshima	Jan. 22-28	2	.....
Kobe	Jan. 1-Apr. 5 ...	4	.....	One from Br. ss. Hector, from Yokohama, one from ss. Palawan, from Yokohama, and one from Br. ss. Firth of Dornoch, from Rangoon.
Kumamoto	Jan. 22-28	1	.....
Matsuyama	Feb. 15	1	.....
Muroan	Jan. 29-Feb. 4 ...	8	.....
Nagasaki	Jan. 22-May 11 ...	3	.....	One case on Br. ss. Kintuck.
Nishiwagun	Feb. 16	16	.....
Osaka	Jan. 22-28	8	.....
Tokyo	Apr. 2	3	.....
Yamaguchi	Jan. 22-28	1	.....
Yokohama	Mar. 26-Apr. 29 ...	2	.....	One from Br. ss. Hudson, from New York via Shanghai, and one from Br. ss. Queen Louise.
Malta	Jan. 22-Apr. 29 ...	3	2	
Mexico:				
Mexico	Nov. 20-Apr. 8 ...	43	27	
Netherlands:				
Rotterdam	Jan. 22-28	2	.....
Norway:				
Christiania	Dec. 11-Apr. 15 ...	25	3	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Panama:				
Colon.....	Dec. 13-Jan. 8....	3	.....	One from ss. Loa, from Arequipa, and 1 from ss. Westphalia, from St. Thomas.
Panama.....	Dec. 25-Jan. 1....	1	1	
Peru:				
Callao.....	Dec. 12-Apr. 13..	4	.....	Two from ss. Loa, from Arequipa. Present on Chilean ss. Palena, from Chilean and Peruvian ports on Mar. 18. One from Ger. ss. Pentaur, from Chilean ports, and one from Chilean ss. Mapocho.
Lima.....	Mar. 1-15.....	1	.....
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Dec. 10-Apr. 29..	20	3	1 case from Cavite.
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Nov. 27-May 13..	131	40	
Odessa.....	Dec. 10-May 6....	80	20	
St. Petersburg.....	Dec. 4-May 13....	148	49	
Warsaw.....	Nov. 12-Mar. 18..	.....	22	
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	Dec. 1-May 20....	.....	143	
Cadiz.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 31..	.....	14	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 13-Apr. 29..	.....	20	
Switzerland:				
Geneva.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 4....	4	.....
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	Dec. 4-May 21....	.....	155	
Smyrna.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 19....	.....	2	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	Feb. 3-Mar. 31....	56	13	
Venezuela:				
Macuto (vicinity of).....	Jan. 1-7.....	15	.....
West Indies:				
Barbados.....	Apr. 29-May 27..	5	1	One from the Royal Mail ss. Atrato, from Southampton, and one from Brazilian ship Benjamin Constant from Pernambuco.
Grenada Island.....	Dec. 29-May 4....	51	.....	One from ss. Trent for Colon.

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Plague	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Acapulco	May 27	6,000	5										
Aix la Chapelle	May 13	143,677	54	4								1	7
Alexandretta	do	9,000	5										
Amherstburg	June 3	2,250	0										
Amsterdam	May 20	553,613	160	22						1		1	2
Antwerp	do	294,669	71	7									
Athens	do	203,000	11	11					2		1	1	
Barmen	May 14	153,700	41	7									1
Barranquilla	May 20	42,000	15	1									
Beirut	do	80,000	18										
Belfast	do	358,600	123	30						1			4
Belize	June 1	9,100	18				2						
Bergen	May 20	80,000	24	6								1	
Berlin	May 13	2,009,982	639	127						1	7	7	10
Bombay	May 9	776,036	1,380	44	702			37		1		34	
Bremen	May 20	206,000	65	10									2
Bristol	May 13	358,515	81										3
do	May 20	358,515	101									1	4
do	May 27	358,515	105									1	10
Brussels	May 20	586,936	154	19						1		2	2
Budapest	do	804,200									5	3	6
Calcutta	Apr. 22	817,796	1,191	17	792	34		5					6
do	Apr. 29	847,796	1,029	27	624	29		7					3
do	May 6	847,796	875	30	451	58		12					8
Cape Town	Apr. 22	190,000											
do	Apr. 29	190,000											
Cardiff	May 6	180,000	54	5						1			4
do	May 27	180,000	32	1								1	3
Cartagena	May 13	30,000	11	1									
do	May 20	30,000	11	1									
Catania	May 25	153,523	80	3				7		4		1	
Christiania	May 13	221,000	77									1	9
do	May 20	224,000	71									1	2
Coatzacoalcas	do	3,000	6										3
Coburg	do	23,524	7	2									
Cologne	do	422,411	119	15						1		1	1
Colombo	Apr. 29	155,869	101										
do	May 6	155,869	111							1			
Colon	May 27	8,000	17										
Constantinople	May 21	800,000	221					2	2				
Coruna	May 20	50,000	30	6									
do	May 27	50,000	16										
Crefeld	May 20	111,579	24										
Dublin	do	378,994	149	28									2
Edinburgh	do	336,577	94							1		1	4
Fiume	May 21	40,000											
Flushing	May 27	19,719	0										
Frankfort-on-the-Main	May 20	324,500	82								1	1	2
Funchal	May 21	44,049	20	2									
Geneva	May 13	115,600	52										
Ghent	May 6	163,298	60	5				1					
Girgenti	May 20	25,069	10										
Glasgow	May 26	809,986	301								1	1	21
Gothenburg	May 20	136,800	37	6									2
Hamburg	do	772,852	246	32							1	2	1
Hamilton, Bermuda	May 30	17,535	6										
Havre	May 20	130,196	50	11							1	1	1
Hull	do	258,127	80								1	1	3
Iquique	May 6	35,000	28										4
Karachi	May 7	108,644	267		189			3					
Kingston, Canada	June 2	18,444	3										
Kingston, Jamaica	May 13	52,475	1							2			
do	May 20	52,475	1										
Kobe	May 6	297,276	128							1			
do	May 13	297,276	123									2	
Las Palmas	May 20	49,500	24										
Lausanne	May 13	52,500	17										
Leeds	May 27	456,787	143	14						1			3
Leipzig	May 20	507,602	157	21								6	
Leith	do	81,477	21	5								1	
Licata	do	25,500	11							3			
Liverpool	May 13	730,143	254							2	4	1	8
do	May 27	730,143	265							1	7	1	10

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
London	May 20	7,010,172	1,745	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	17	12	47
Lyons	do	500,000	162	34	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	53
Madras	May 5	509,346	452	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Manchester	May 20	631,933	199	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Mannheim	do	159,042	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12
Mazatlan	May 28	20,000	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Messina	May 13	107,000	23	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Do	May 20	107,000	21	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Moscow	May 13	1,173,427	583	23	...	...	...	2	3	2	7	5	6
Newcastle on Tyne	May 20	264,411	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nottingham	do	250,000	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Odessa	Apr. 29	511,000	200	29	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...
Do	May 6	511,000	200	25	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...
Palermo	May 20	330,000	101	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Panama	do	20,000	19	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do	May 27	20,000	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paris	May 20	2,660,559	928	260	...	...	...	2	...	6	1	5	10
Plymouth	May 13	115,000	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do	May 27	115,000	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Prague	May 20	223,945	155	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerto Cortez	June 1	4,000	6	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quebec	May 27	70,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheims	do	108,385	50	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Rio de Janeiro	Apr. 30	905,000	297	52	1	...	23	6	...	1	...	1	2
Do	May 7	905,000	253	42	...	...	12	6	...	1	...	1	2
Do	May 14	905,000	281	58	...	...	18	3	...	1	...	1	1
Rotterdam	May 27	372,903	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
St. Georges, Bermuda	May 20	2,189	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. John, N. B.	June 3	40,709	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Stephen, N. B.	do	2,840	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salford	May 20	231,514	65	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	6
San Felix de Guixols	May 21	11,333	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	May 20	40,000	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Santander	May 21	53,574	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do	May 28	53,574	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore	Apr. 22	97,111	264	43	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Do	Apr. 29	97,111	242	40	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Smyrna	May 7	60,000	92	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Do	May 14	60,000	60	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solingen	May 20	48,083	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Shields	do	109,360	33	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Stockholm	May 6	318,398	105	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2
Stuttgart	May 25	250,000	59	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tangier	May 20	40,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do	May 27	40,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tarragona	May 20	196,000	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trapani	do	61,477	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trieste	do	193,387	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Utile	May 6	930	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do	May 13	930	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do	May 20	930	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do	May 27	930	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venice	May 13	169,419	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Do	May 20	169,419	66	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Vienna	do	1,897,630	751	160	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	11	18
Warsaw	May 18	771,382	257	55	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	4	2
West Hartlepool	May 20	66,506	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Winnipeg	May 27	80,000	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yokohama	Apr. 30	313,695	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Do	May 7	313,695	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Zurich	May 20	163,969	53	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

A. H. GLENNAN,
Acting Surgeon-General,
United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.